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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives the following description of the "terrible crowd," that gathered at Epsom on the night before the Derby:

"I use the term terrible as explanatory of the component parts of that crowd—legs, loafers, thieves, prostitutes, and a lower depth even than this. * * * * There is a Babel of horrible sounds. Bad language has begun. If a barometrical record had been kept, it would probably be found that cursing and swearing of a common sort set in on yesterday morning, and that there has been, as they say on the Stock Exchange, an upward tendency ever since. Where it will culminate or when, I can hardly tell you: perhaps late into the night of the Derby Day, 'when the Downs are given up to riot and revelry of the lowest description.'"

The *Lucknow Witness*, a Missionary paper, thus comments on the above:

"Yet this is the day which all England, Christian England, delighteth to honor. Parliament adjourns for it, Royal Princes and Princesses, Dukes and Duchesses come down in state to give it sanction, and even Indian society is profoundly stirred by the betting on its result. This cesspool of iniquity to which the vilest flock as to their natural place, and which is made the appropriate occasion for infernal orgies, should receive no shadow of countenance in any way or shape from those who have at heart the welfare of their country or the honor of their Church. Its evil influence is now so thoroughly known, so unquestionable, in many instances so terribly disastrous, that we see not how any one possessed of a conscience can lend it favor."

Let those, who inveigh against the Ruth Jattra festival, read the above, and cast the stone at it if they can.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL expresses it as his belief "That the English are being less and less liked by the natives of India every day." One of the most powerful causes for the production of this untoward result in Bengal during the last few years was his own good self.

A NEW printing press which prints, folds, pastes and wraps the paper in an envelope upon which it also prints the directions, at the rate of 5,000 copies an hour, has been made in England for the *Christian Union*.

THE ACTUAL gifts in money value of Mr. James Lenox to public institutions in one part of New York city reach the princely sum of $2,496,000.

A TOBACCO pipe given to Lord Cornwallis by Tippoo Sahib lately brought £278 at an auction sale in London.

A WRITER in *Indian Public Opinion*, writing on "India Dinner parties," says:

"In England through the dearth of good cooks, and the fabulous wages, when compared with former rates demanded by those of ability who seek employment in that capacity, ladies have in large numbers for the past two years been receiving practical instruction in cookery, and also in the economical management of the kitchen, from an excellent school in London, established under high patronage for this object, and not as a financial speculation. In this school of cookery, certificates of proficiency are granted to the students, though only to those ladies who have completed the entire curriculum, especially including the cleaning and scouring of frying pans and kitchen utensils—a most important matter, when both the cleanliness and delicacy of flavor of the proposed viands are desired. Although it is neither to be expected nor wished, that the wives and daughters of all of us should be engaged in cooking our dinners, yet by their possessing the power to correct and supervise, owing to their having acquired a practical knowledge of the art, the indifferent cooks only now to be obtained for moderate wages, many families are both spared the ill effects on their health and temper from badly prepared dinners; and are also enabled to hire servants for low wages, with but a slight acquaintance with their craft, who are not too proud to be taught, and are found generally only too pleased to enter the service of a family where the education in the mysteries of the kitchen they receive may eventually lead to their obtaining situations at greatly enhanced salaries."

He exhorts European ladies in India to learn and teach in their turn the mysteries of the kitchen.

THE PESHWAR Correspondent of the above journal states that the Amir of Cabul has summoned the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Khyber with a view of opening that route, and that the Khyberies demand an annual payment of Rs. 80,000 for so doing.

THE ALLAHABAD Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* draws attention to the wide-spread system of attachment of salaries, that obtains in well nigh every station in India. The Board of Revenue considers the attachment illegal, and refuses to permit the pay of any of the clerks employed in the department to be attached. The High Court is said to disapprove of the practice, at all events in the case of Government servants, and it is not improbable an authoritative declaration on the subject will shortly issue from the Court. We hope the Court will do nothing of the kind. Why should it encourage the immorality of defrauding a creditor?

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

THE TIMES of the 29th ultimo contains the following telegram from its Berlin correspondent: "The Tashkend Government has sent an expedition to Hissar, an unknown principality east of Shahrisiabsk, and north of the Afghan Frontier. Herr Von Weinburg, the Diplomatic Agent attached to the Tashkend Government, accompanies the expedition, the members of which are mostly scientific."

THE PIONEER gives the following version of the finale of the late fracas at the Howrah Railway Station between a military officer and Sir Jung Bahadur's nephew:

"Colonel Rung Jung, the Nepaulese officer and kinsman of Sir Jung Bahadoor, between whom and a British officer an encounter took place on the railway platform at Howrah some time ago, resulting in a blow being struck by the former, and returned with interest by the latter, has forwarded to the Supreme Government a full and fitting apology for the assault, with a view to its being handed to the gentleman aggrieved. The demand for this apology—the form of the apology itself having, we understand, been dictated by the government—was accompanied by a written assurance from that gentleman, received through the Adjutant-General of the Army, that in pushing the Nepaulese officer hastily aside on the occasion in question, he was not aware of his rank, and this assurance will now probably be followed by an expression of satisfaction with the sufficiency of the apology, and of regret at the occurrence.

THE SECOND part of Mr. Grant Duff's Indian Diary appears in the June number of the *Contemporary Review*. He cannot find words strong enough to express his admiration of the famous Taj, which he compares to the Parthenon at Athens "as the one building in all the earth which is to be named in the same breath with it." Nothing that has been written about the Taj does it, in Mr. Grant Duff's view, "any sort of justice," and he longs that Mr. Ruskin could be induced to go and see the Taj and worthily describe it. Dr. Russell described the Taj as poetry in marble.

VALUE OF CIGARS. According to the London Correspondent of a morning contemporary, an immense quantity of cigars belonging to the late Earl of Yarborough the Peer who figured as "the missing nobleman" at this time last year—have been sold this week in London. Many of the cigars realised £5 per box of fifty, or at the rate of two shillings for each cigar! The cigars were all of the very best brands, and some of the boxes were very keenly competed for. The sale in all realized the sum of £850.

THE AUSTRIAN Correspondent of the *Times* reports that a deputation of manufacturers—representing the iron, silk, woollen, and cotton trades—had an audience of the Emperor a few days ago, in order to ask for a better protection of native labour and industry, which the existing treaties of commerce did not afford. The Director-General of the Ironworks of Huttenberg was the spokesman. His Majesty expressed the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the home population, and promised to bestow his most earnest attention to the subject. After their audience with the Emperor the deputation went to the new Minister of Commerce and to Count Andrassy, who, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, will have ultimately to negotiate a revision of the Treaties of Commerce. He promised to take into account the real grievances and wants, but pointed out that in his position he had to look to the interests of Hungary not less than of Austria, although he entertained no doubt that the interests of the two were identical. Native industry in British India is in the same predicament.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay informs us that the suit of Mr. Sydney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and the other proprietors of the *Times of India*, to recover Rs. 15,600, the amount at which he assessed the damages sustained by him for wrongful dismissal, has been terminated in favor of the plaintiff, for whom a verdict of Rs. 9,500, with costs, has been recorded. Mr. Blanchard is now in charge of the Bombay *Statesman*.

PROFESSOR Monier Williams (the *Athenæum* says) has in the press a work which will shortly be published, and of which numerous copies have been bespoken by several societies interested in Indian topics. The book is intended to be, we understand, an exhaustive *resume* of Hindu literature and religious castes and practices, and to be especially useful to those who, on the eve of going out to India for the first time, desire to obtain a clear though general view of the wide field of Hinduism.

HOW THE death of a dear one affects the mind. Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, was brought before an influential jury at Chicago in order that her sanity might be tested. Her son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, gave evidence, and said he did not consider it safe to allow her to remain unrestrained any longer. She had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had not been responsible for her actions for ten years. The jury having heard all the evidence declared Mrs. Lincoln to be insane. Next day she was conveyed to an asylum, having in the interval attempted, it is stated, to poison herself.

WEDNESDAY 30TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from Parliamentary Intelligence:

"Mr. Leith asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the expenses of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales connected with his voyage to and tour in India would be charged to the Imperial Exchequer or to the Indian Treasury, or were they to be apportioned in any and what proportion between the two countries.

Mr. Disraeli.—The arrangements which will be made with regard to the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India will be such as I trust and believe will meet with the approbation of this House. I must, at the same time, protest against hon. members assuming that there is to be a grant of public money proposed upon that assumption asking questions which I think the House will feel it would be more respectful to itself, and certainly more convenient, should be reserved, should any proposition of that character be made, until that occasion. (Hear, hear.)"

It looks as if England will hold her purse-strings tight with regard to the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

THE PRINCE OF WALES seems to take interest in Music. H. R. H. lately invited the Lord Mayor of London to a conference to consider the question of establishing scholarships in connexion with the National Training School of Music.

DR. LYON Playfair, who presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the medical Department of the Kings' College, London, thus spoke about the progress of the science of medicine:

"In the 14th century a great assembly of the medical faculty was held at Paris to advise on the great plagues which at that time were ravaging France, but all the advice the faculty was then in a position to give was that "when rain fell in the day a little treacle was to be taken, and that fat people should not sit in the sunshine." Again, when no less than 14 physicians were gathered round the deathbed of Charles II., the chief remedies that were tried were to burn the sufferer's head with red-hot irons, and force a disgusting draught distilled from human skulls down his throat. The fact was that then medical men were but empirics, striving at knowledge through error, practising a purely experiment at art, illumined by no light of science. But as the science of the profession grew, so its dignity increased with it. Not so very long ago one of the chief topics for the satire and ridicule of the stage was the pompous physician with his gold-headed cane, but now such a character was never introduced, because it had ceased to exist, and consequently the satire would not be understood by the audience."

In conclusion, Dr. Playfair referred to the present agitation on the subject of vivisection.

"How much of truth was there, asked, and how much of prejudice in that agitation? Not in this country, he believed, to any extent, but in others there undoubtedly was carried on a considerable deal of experimentalizing on living animals without a proper regard for their sufferings. Such proceedings assuredly justified legislation, but not legislation of a kind to retard science. The law should be cautious, for if it acted with undue severity it would but defeat itself; and if it tried to put a stop to legitimate research, it would merely result that the same experiments would be made in secret. It should be such a law as could be supported by men of science and made common among nations, but total suppression would be fatal to the science of medicine. It was possible now to make nearly all experiments painless, and such experiments undoubtedly were of great ultimate benefit to mankind. He had great confidence in the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, and in their chairman, Lord Cardwell, who was a humane man, but not one likely to allow his humanity to interfere with the real interests of science."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has not yet made his maiden speech in Parliament. His first attempt has been a question about the Indian army:

"Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary for War what arrangements had been made to render the present system of short service compatible with the condition of service in India, and whether the following passage in the Memorandum issued from the War Office did or did not apply to troops serving in India:—"Within such limits as may from time to time be

prescribed, soldiers may, after three years' Army service, pass to the Reserve and complete there the unexpired portion of their engagement."

Mr. Hardy said, in reply to the latter question, that no case had hitherto arisen on that part of the recruiting order. The thing was to be done on the recommendation of the commanding officer, and there had been no such recommendation. As to the other portion of the question he could only say that the subject was under his attention, and that he had promised to confer with the Secretary for India in regard to it. At present however, no arrangement had been come to."

THE PRINCE OF WALES is not coming out with the Princess to India. The *Times of India's* London Correspondent says :

"I have said in one of my letters that it is a pity she is not going to India with the Prince, and I think so, especially as I have since heard that she is most anxious to go, in fact, as it was expressed to me, would give anything to go. But I fear there is no chance of it. It is thought that as the native princes seclude their wives, that it would not be proper for His Royal Highness to take his, as she could not well appear at any public ceremonies. There is some sense in this of course. but then I do not see the necessity for her taking part in public ceremonies. and as the princes know that the Sovereign to whom they owe allegiance is a woman, they must know, or at least they ought to know if they don't, that as a woman she differs in every sense from an ordinary *Begum or Ranee*. I think it a thousand pities that the Indian people are to be deprived of the pleasure and the satisfaction of seeing their future Queen, especially when their future Queen is a Princess of whom we English are so proud, and whom we all admire as much for her beauty, grace and elegance as we love and respect her for her virtue and goodness.

We also regret this resolution.

PERHAPS the second week of June was the healthiest in Calcutta during the year. The total number of deaths during the week was 187. During the week ending 19th June the total number of deaths was 219.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.

THE CHIEF JUDGE of the Supreme Court at Shanghai (Sir E. Hornby) has decided that the tax proposed by the Chinese authorities to be levied upon opium imported into the settlement is contrary to existing treaties.

IT IS believed that, in various ways connected with the recent trial, the Gaekwar has spent over 300,000*l*. This is incredible. We wish particulars were given.

A LUCKNOW Correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* says :—"It is currently reported that the authorities have received information to the effect that treasure to the amount of two crores of Rupees lies buried in the Motee Mehal Palace situated on the banks of the Goomtee. The Motee Mehal is a fine old building erected by King Ghazee-oo-deen Hydur, and lately purchased by the Rajah of Bulrampore. That gentleman will no doubt claim sixty-five lacs as his share, an unexpected windfall." To him that hath shall be given.

A CONTROVERSY, says a contemporary, took place some time ago, between Dr. Newman and Canon Kingsley about lying; and Mr. Kingsley found he had caught a tartar. It was then shown that according to the best casuists lying is allowable under certain circumstances. It has been reserved, however, for Mr. Beechar of New York to invent a new and admirably mitigating expression which is far better than any of those old "subterfuges," "fibs," "crackers," "water lies," "stories," and such like. When asked if he thought a certain lady had told him a falsehood, he replied "I believed she had told me a *self-deception*." Can politeness go farther than this?

THE PIONEER makes the following remarks on the proposal for the restriction of the freedom of the press in India :

"We have lately expressed our opinion that one of the strongest arguments against a press-law for India would be its universal application. There have been things written in more than one of the Anglo Indian papers within the last few weeks, which would have deprived them of any reasonable plea for exemption from such a law. Attacks upon the paramount power, in the person of its chief representative, taking the shape of deliberate and malicious distortion of notorious facts, are not to be quoted to the discredit of the Anglo-Vernacular papers alone. When our leading journals, both at home and in India, with all their pretensions to superior intelligence, set such a bad example, retorts such as this are not readily disposed of."

This is candid!

THE MEDICAL Officers practising in Madras have issued the following scale of charges for attendance on sick persons :

1. That in cases where annual payments are agreed upon, the plan in force in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal be followed, viz, the payment be an equivalent of a week's income; but in no case shall the remuneration be less than Rs. 200 annually, exclusive of confinements and operations.
2. That a "Consultation fee" be not less than Rupees 20.
3. That the fee for a single visit be a gold mohur (Rs. 16) payable at the time of the visit that subsequent visits during the same illness be Rs. 10 per visit; that second visit during the same day be Rs. 5; and that night visit be chargd for at double the rate of a single visit.
4. That the fee for a confinement, &c., (including the following nine day's attendance) be from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 according to the means of the patient; or one half the annual fee.

N. B.—That fee to be paid within the above named period.

5. That the fee for the administration of Chloroform be Rupees 20.
6. That fees for operations be decided upon by prior arrangement, according to the magnitude and importance of the operation.

The scale of charges made by native practitioners should also be given.

IN COLONEL J. T. WALKER'S Report of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey for 1873-74, there is a description by Mr. Bond, of some aboriginal wild folk discovered by him, which is very curious. A strange dwarfish people have often been described as inhabiting the jungles of the Western Ghats in the neighbourhood of Pemalei. Mr. Bond caught two specimens—a man and a woman—who deemed themselves about 100 years of age. Mr. Bond thinks the man about 25, the woman about 18 years old. He says :

"The man is 4 feet 6½ inches in height, 26¼ inches round the chest, and 18½ inches horizontally round the head over the eyebrows. He has a round head, coarse, black, woolly hair, and a dark brown skin. The forehead is low and slightly retreating. The lower part of the face projects like the muzzle of a monkey, and the mouth, which is small and oval, with thick lips, protrudes about an inch *beyond his nose*. He has short, bandy legs, and a comparatively long body, and arms that extend almost to his knees. The back just above the buttock is concave, making the stern to be much protruded. The hands and fingers are dumpy and always contracted, so that they cannot be made to stretch out quite flat. The palms and fingers are covered with thick skin"

The woman is the same height as the man, with a larger chest and skull measurement. She is described as "pleasant to look at, well developed, and modest." They have no fixed abode, living on flesh, roots, and honey. The woman eats when her lord has finished. They make fires and cook, and worship local deities of the wood. Their only clothing is a cloth.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE has a glowing eulogium upon Sir Madhava Rao. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following from it :

"The Rao who now governs Baroda was educated some thirty or forty years ago at the Presidency College of Madras. He was a pet pupil of Mr. Powell, a Madras civilian, who has done more in the cause of education in Southern India than perhaps any one else. Madhava Rao soon showed the exceptional force of his intellectual powers. Before he left the Presidency College he received the highest literary distinctions which could then be conferred in Madras. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Trevandrum as tutor to the two young Rajahs of Travancore, of which protected State that city is the capital. The youthful statesman quickly won the confidence of the royal father to whose sons he was tutor, and by a sudden stroke of fortune Madhava was raised to the Prime Ministership of the most exclusive Brahmin State in Southern India. The young man stepped calmly into his great position, and proceeded to make the most of it. Sir Madhava Rao's character is by no means perfect. but it must be said for him that he made Travancore what it now is—the model native State of India."

The writer does however injustice to him when he says that Sir Madhava has no sympathy for British rule. He observes :

"He is said to have done good service to Holkar during his brief stay at Indore; and he has now the chance of a distinguished career at Baroda. What he will make of it has yet to be proved. For although his cleverness is unquestionable, there is no reason at present existing for supposing him more favourable to our rule in India than other natives. In fact, he is intensely Hindoo. During the time when Lord Napier of Ettrick and Merchistoun was Governor of Madras, he publicly spoke of Englishmen as "neecha jathi karar"—*i. e.*, "low caste fellows." Sir Madhava Rao is a Mahratta Brahmin; his intellect is European, but not his sympathies—which is no peculiarity and ought to be no surprise.

English education has made Sir Madhava Rao what he is, and he cannot be ungrateful to the British Government.

FRIDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE UNDERMENTIONED Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department :

"Mons. Francois Barthelemy Alfred Royer de la Bastie of No. 23, Boulevards de Strasburg a Paris, France, for a new process of tempering flat and shaped glass, and furnaces and machinery to be employed therefor.

Mr. Howard John Kenard of No. 67, Upper Thames Street in the City of London, England, for improvements in sand pumps or apparatus for excavating sand and other material under water.

Mr. John Tidmarsh of No. 3, Wellesley Place, in the town of Calcutta, optician and watchmaker in the employment of Messrs. Madeley & Co. of the same place, Opticians and Jewellers, for ascertaining the sight of any person and selecting lenses, pebbles and glasses of the proper focus for spectacles and eyeglasses and called "Tidmarsh's Sight Measure."

Mr. Henry Aitken of Falkirk, in the Country of Stirling, North Britain, for improvements in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and in the apparatus and means employed therefore.

Messrs. H. P. Garland and A. J. Grove of San Francisco in the State of California, one of the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in sewing machines for stitching sacks, bags, carpets, and for other like purposes.

Messrs. J. L. Clark and J. Standfield, both of Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, in that part of H. M.'s Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, Civil Engineers, for improvements in floating docks and pontoons and in blocking or securing vessels upon them."

IT IS STATED that the spiritualists of London had a three days' Bazaar in Oxford Street. It consisted amongst other things, of a large collection of things spiritual, photographs of spirit-writing and spirit-drawing especially some executed by a child of only twelve years of age. The celebrated "Katy King" apparition in photograph astonished all beholders.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last annual report of the North Suburban Hospital. The number of patients who received in-door relief, during the past year was 711 against 682 of the previous year. Of these 368 were discharged cured, 103 had some relief, 61 left with doubtful results, 124 died and 37 remained under treatment on the 1st January 1875. The daily average number of sick treated during the year was 37·36 against 35·652 of the previous year. The usefulness of the institution is thus testified to by Dr. Francis, late Deputy Inspector General :

"I Inspected to-day at 7 A. M., the North Suburban Hospital Chitpore Road. The necessity for this Institution was first pointed out in 1866 and shortly afterwards it was established. Since that day great good has been done. Shewing the necessity for such an Hospital. It is of especial use to the neighbouring factories where accidents are not uncommon There were 38 in-door sick (out-door patients are not received), and many cases were the result of several violence involving surgical interference. Assistant Surgeon L. N Bong is evidently a skilful Surgeon which is a great blessing to the Hospital. It is worthy of note that no moribunds are sent away from next to other Hospitals. The General mortality in 1872, is reduced from 20 to 19 percent This is attributable to a better diet.

Altogether I was much pleased with the result of my inspection."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

"In a case of forgery lately heard by Mr. Driberg Extra Assistant Commissioner of *Mangledoi*, Assam, two Government servants—one Monzadar and the other Canoongoe—were called upon to give evidence on the point whether they signed and issued a particular Patta after the names of the Patta holders were altered and forged or before that. Both these officers swore as to their inability to state either in the affirmative or negative remarking that they are to sign so many of such documents that it is impossible for them to test the accuracy of papers before signing and issuing them. If the argument holds good for a Monzadar or a Canoongoe, why was it not so in the case of Mr Surendronath Benerjee?"

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Father Lafont will deliver his usual fortnightly lecture at St. Xavier's College on the 8th instant—subject, Inductive Currents.

A CACHAR CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows under date the 23rd instant :

"The Cachar mail bag despatched on the 13th Instant was lost on the way and through the usual energy, exertion and detective ability of Baboo Rajkristo Mookerjee the Sub-Inspecting Postmaster of the Division it has been recovered from the waters of the inundation which has swept over the country since the 12 Instant. It was dropped by the runner accidentally at a large bamboo bridge while carrying the mail in the pitch dark, rain and storm. Much difficulty was experienced owing to his concealing the real fact. The bag was found after six days' rest in the waters. The contents amongst which there were eleven registered letters were soaked in water but not damaged

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice a case of Police oppression in Calcutta. A Police constable (F. 12) arrested a medical student on suspicion, without giving any definite charge. He was taken to the Jorasanko Thanna, and although he gave certificates of good character from his neighbours, he was not discharged. He was taken before the Deputy Commissioner, who dismissed him. Has the constable been punished for thus molesting an innocent person?

OUR DEOGHUR Correspondent says :

"The Town Municipality proposes that all thatched houses should be converted into tiled ones. It is not difficult to imagine how hard it would be for the poor people to meet this charge. They can scarcely repair the huts they live in and it cannot be expected that they will be able to meet their cost I hope the Municipal Commissioners will not insist upon their order.

SATURDAY, 3RD JULY.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of the *Monitor*. It was a well conducted paper and its premature end is much to be regretted. We also regret to learn that the *Halishahara Putrika* has ceased to appear.

MRS. MARKBY'S "AT HOME" on last Tuesday was a great success. The elite of Calcutta Society were present to greet the new Chief Justice. Sir Richard Garth was quite "at home."

WE CONGRATULATE the *Behar Herald* on the enlargement of its size and on the possession of a press of its own.

THE ABOVE PAPER says that there is a glut of officials at Dinapore. It states that all the officers of the Gunduk Embankment, numbering about fifty, have removed their quarters to that station. What for?

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY has the following :

"A Correspondent from Chapra informs us that Mr. Llewhellin, Manager of the Arna Indigo Factory, in the Sarun District, committed suicide on the night of the 21st instant. It is said that after supper he went into the bath room, whence a groaning noise was heard. His wife and a European Assistant of the Factory, who was his guest for the night, on hearing the noise ran to the room and found Mr. Llewhellin's throat cut with a knife. Death was instantaneous. Report has it that some embezzlement case preyed upon his mind, and this was the cause of the rash act. The Joint-Magistrate is investigating the affair

MR. PONNAMBALAM ARUNASALM, B. A., Cambridge and Mr. Abbas Shumsdoodeen Tyabjee. University of

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London, were called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, on April 30. Mr. Tyabjee has since returned to Bombay. Mr. K. A. Dalal has passed the M. B. and C. M. examination in the University of Aberdeen. Babu Agornath Chattopadya has taken his B.Sc. degree in Edinburgh University. Babu Manomothonath Mullick of Calcutta has also been called to the bar.

ONCE AGAIN, says the *Friend of India*, has our railway system failed in an emergency. Heavy floods in the CentralProvinces have led to a stoppage on the Great Indian Peninsular line, and other railways. Through booking beyond Jubbulpore is stopped. A telegram from Nursingpore states that the line is damaged, in places, for twenty miles. Every assistance, however, is rendered to passengers, but the train does not arrive at Bombay till four hours after the appointed time. Mails for this side of India are delayed twenty-four hours, as it is not safe to cross the breaks after dark. It is expected that the damages will be entirely repaired within a week.

RUNDHEER SING, the notorious dacoit, and his companions have been either shot or arrested. Information of the whereabouts of the men was given to Mr. Finn, who, accompanied by a few followers, went in pursuit,and soon discovered Rundheer Sing and his friends apparently safely esconced on a boulder-covered hill,a hundred and fifty feet high,very precipitous, and altogether a natural fortress of considerable strength. The chief of the robbers was the first to fall, and as night was coming on, Mr. Finn scaled the hill and gallantly concluded the work of extirpation before twenty minutes had passed.

WE WERE MISINFORMED about the cost per head of nurses in the Medical College Hospital. It is Rs. 50, not Rs. 30, per head, as we were led to believe.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.

London, 25th June. Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, has been committed for trial charged with indecently assaulting a young lady in a railway carriage. The Colonel declares the statements of the prosecutrix exaggerated and reserves his defence.

Berlin, 25th June. The Court of Appeal has convicted Count Arnim of having unlawfully removed public documents when he represented Germany at Paris, and has sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment.

Paris, 26th June. Heart-rending details are to hand of the Garonne inundations from Toulouse. They report that 215 corpses have been found. There has been immense destruction of property, and 20,000 people have been rendered destitute. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Toulouse to afford succour.

London, 26th June. The House of Commons has ultimately negatived by 94 to 57 a motion by Mr. Stewart for the gradual relinquishment of opium cultivation. Lord Hamilton showed that this stimulant is best suited to the habits and necessities of eastern nations, and that Government is not responsible for its use; that the deleterious effects are exaggerated; and that the proposed alteration would increase the evil tenfold and cause increased taxation.

Paris, 29th June. The recent inundations have extended over several Departments in the south of France. The Assembly has voted two millions of francs for the relief of the sufferers.

London, 1st July. Lord Derby, speaking at a dinner given yesterday by the Grocers' Company, said that the policy of England was the maintenance of European peace. The Budget returns shew a total revenue for the last quarter of £18,250,000. Mr. Lowe's motion in the Commons on the claims of Civilians has been ultimately withdrawn.

London, 2nd July, In the House of Commons last night Mr, Gathorne Hardy replying to Sir George Campbell said, that no communication was being held with the Indian Government with a view to make the short service system army compatible with service in India; or to place the system on a satisfactory footing, Sir John Miller Adye has been appointed governor of the Military Academy of Woolwich, The Alphonsists are Cannonading the Carlist positions near Estella,

Paris, 2nd July. The Floods in South have destroyed property to the amount of twelve millions sterling, 3,000 lives lost.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Chaitanno Chundrodayanka Prokash by Muddhoosoodun Smritiratna. 2. The Doctor Babu—a drama in Bengali. 3 Bangala Siksha or the study of Bengali, by Baressur Parray, Part II. 4 Calcutta Review No. 121, July 1875. 5. Bharut Sramajibi on the Indian Workman Vol. I. No. 12. 6. Gynankura, Vol. III. No. 8 for Asarh, 1282 B.S. 7. The Bengali, a monthly Journal and Review in Bengali, Vol. I. Nos. 4. to 7. 8. Banga Darsana, Vol. IV. No. 2 for Joishta 1282 B.S. 9. Annual Report of the North Suburban Hospital for 1874.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

THE BURMESE IMBROGLIO.

SCARCELY the ink of our last issue was dry when a telegram was received contradicting the previous telegrams announcing the amicable settlement of the dispute between our Government and His Golden-footed Majesty of Ava. It was announced from Allahabad that "the information telegraphed from Rangoon is incorrect. The news from Burmah is unsatisfactory. A special meeting of the Council took place at Simla to-day. The King of Burmah has refused to allow the troops a passage through his territories in case of need. This refusal would bar our sending any future mission to Yunan with a sufficient escort or stops the way to a retributive expedition against the Kakyeune Chiefs who attacked Colonel Browne's party if ever determined on. It is believed that the concession required will be insisted on. Sir Douglas Forsyth remains in Burmah for the present." It was then rumoured that a rebellion had occurred at Mandalay, but it was added that this news had not been confirmed. According to the *Pioneer* "the instructions given to Sir Douglas were explicit and decided. He was to proceed to Mandalay, demand a personal interview with the King, and, waving all unimportant questions of etiquette, in language firm but conciliatory, inform the King that no room for future misunderstandings could be permitted; that as a preliminary to any discussion whatever, he must give the required assurance that he would scrupulously maintain the *status quo*, himself verifying the record. The King's refusal to grant this indispensable condition was to have been accepted as the rupture of all present relations, and he was to have been warned that any aggression upon the disputed boundary would not only be repulsed, but regarded as an act of war, and be followed by active operations on our part such as might cost him his kingdom. This stage reached, Sir Douglas was to have retired to Rangoon and telegraphed for further instructions. We now know that the King at once caved in; perhaps his good angel purloined and presented him with a copy of the British Envoy's orders. It is just possible, however, something may come out worthy of communication to the Indian Government, in which case Sir Douglas will remain in Burmah for final instructions. But it seems infinitely more probable that he will soon return, and that a competent officer will be deputed to demarcate the boundary at the close of the rainy reason, a Burmese official being invited to look on. For on no account will a Joint Commission be conceded, even if suggested by Burmah. With Sir Douglas' departure, the British Government will have finally asserted its long-deferred right to settle the matter in its own way." So far so good. The text of the agreement has been telegraphed, which runs as follows: "It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State." The latest telegrams about the Burman question are as under:

Rangoon, July 2, (Afternoon.) The result of the Mission is the settlement of the Karennee territory question. The report that the King of Burmah had granted permission for the passage of British troops through his territory when required, is officially unconfirmed; but it is believed to be incorrect. No sanction has been given to the King to import arms. Sir Douglas Forsyth left here for Calcutta this morning.

Simla July 2, (Afternoon.) Telegraphic information received here today states that the King of Burmah has refused to allow the passage of British troops through his territories in case of need. Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Rangoon to-day, and on arrival at Calcutta, will proceed to Simla immediately. The Indian Government is in communication with the Home Government as to the action to be taken.

The telegrams from Rangoon are so contradictory that we are not disposed to put much faith in them. It does not appear from our own advices that the Government has made a demand of this kind, but if such a demand has been made, it is novel, and not covered by treaty obligations. Of course there are instances in which one nation has given passage to another in carrying on war with a neighbour, but the good office was perfectly voluntary, and could not be enforced by any rule of international law. As Dr. Twiss says, "a nation is mistress of her own actions as long as they do not affect the perfect rights of other nations. It owes as a duty to itself, in the first, instance and in preference to all other Nations to do every thing that can promote its own happiness and perfection, but it must not overstep the limit beyond which it cannot pass without impairing the happiness and perfection of another Nation. On the other hand, when a Nation cannot contribute to the welfare of another Nation without doing an essential injury to itself, it has reached the limit of its natural obligations towards that Nation, and it is considered to be under a disability to perform any further good offices towards it. Every Nation is entitled to form its own judgment whether it can perform towards another Nation any good office without neglecting the duty which it owes to itself. Treaty-engagements however may control the exercise of a Nation's free judgment in such matters, for a Nation may voluntarily waive some portion of the liberty, which is by Nature inherent in it. In all cases, however, in which a Nation has the right of judging what its duty requires, no other Nation can compel it to act in this or that particular manner; for any attempt at such compulsion would be an encroachment on the independence of that Nation. It is otherwise where a Nation has voluntarily bound itself to perform a particular good office towards another Nation; in such a case it has exercised its independence as a Nation when it contracted the particular engagement, the strict fulfilment of which has become henceforth a matter of good faith, and not a sign of dependence." It will be thus seen that according to the laws of nations our Government has no right to force the Burman Government to give passage to our troops through its territory. There is no treaty-obligation on the subject, and it is therefore in the discretion of the Court of Burma to render the good office or not. There are also we believe difficulties in the way of His Majesty of Mandalay. He is in friendly alliance with both the British and Chinese Governments, and it therefore rests with him how far he is prepared to oblige the one against the other, and *vice versa*. If he chooses to occupy a neutral position, we do not see how he can be blamed for it. It is certainly our interest that he should befriend us, but should he refuse the wished-for good office, would we be justified in coming to an open rupture with him on that score? If we appeal to the law of nations the answer is in the negative.

But we believe there is no reason for an immediate rupture. Sir Douglas Forsyth returns to Calcutta with a peaceful messsage. Our advices from Burma are to the following effect: The King has executed a formal agreement guaranteeing the independence of the disputed territory of Western Kareenee; any cause of dispute on that count is therefore at an end. The boundary will in due course be laid down by the British Government, the Burman Government being invited to depute an officer to accompany the British officer who will be entrusted with this duty. There now remain for discussion certain points connected with a future mission which it may become desirable to send to Younan. Of course it is impossible to say how these nagociations will terminate, but as the two Governments have hitherto progressed a good way towards an amicable solution of all matters in dispute, we hope they will be reasonable and accommodating. As our Government is the stronger power, it ought to be moderate and generous.

IRRIGATION IN BENGAL.

IN HIS late address at Manchester Lord Salisbury said: "Some eight or ten years ago the belief in irrigation was universal and boundless. Partly led thereto by the enthusiastic representations of some gentlemen of great ability who had made themselves its advocates, we had in this country conceived the idea that it was almost impossible to undertake any scheme of irrigation which should not succeed, and that any expenditure of money on works of that kind was justifiable and wise. That was my own belief eight years ago, but I see that belief is very much shaken in the mind of Lord Northbrook and of the Councillors who surround him; and though, of course, my own opportunities for observation are much smaller than his, still my study of the subject has led me to the same convictions." It is strange that in the face of the decided opinion of the Governor General and the Secretary of State the Bengal Government should propose a general

Irrigation Bill for Bengal. At present there are three important series of Irrigation Works in Bengal, viz., the Orissa Canals, the Midnapore Canals, and the Soane Canals, to which we may add two other minor projects, the Tidal Canals and Damuda scheme. The Orissa Canals are considerably advanced, but the completion of the works it is estimated would involve a total outlay of nearly 196 lakhs of rupees exclusive of interest. The main Midnapore Canal was completed and opened through for traffic on the 1st October 1873. The total length of distributaries completed and in progress at the end of last year was 187½ miles. The Tidal Canals in Hidgelee were completed and opened throughout on the 1st September 1873, and are intended for navigation only. The Soane works are rapidly advancing. At the end of last year about half of the front wall and one-quarter of the rear wall of the weir at Dehree were completed, the permanent packing was well in hand, and the piers of all the under-sluices were well advanced. The masonry of the Dehree and Baroon head-locks was completed, as were also the head sluices at Dehree. The earthwork on the first 22 miles of the Western Main Canal was completed with the exception of the widening of the deep cutting at the head. The sypeon for the Kao drainage was nearly completed, and but little remained to be done to the one unfinished bridge. One distributary was nearly finished and another one commenced, the length in progress being 9 miles. The continuation of this canal towards Benares was commenced for the purpose of employing the people during the scarcity, but work was only opened in the last month of the year. The earthwork of the Arrah Canal was nearly completed; 4 lacks were completed, and 7 more are in a forward state; 8 bridges were completed, and 2 more nearly so; the earthwork of the Beheea and Doomraon distributaries was well advanced, and the masonry works taken in hand; three other distributaries were commenced, and the Kaithee drainage cut and bridge were commenced, and completed during the year. Seventy-two and a half miles of main distributaries and 35 miles of minor distributaries were in progress, and estimates were submitted for 163 miles of minor distributaries. Work was commenced on the Buxar Canal and one of its main distributaries, the Chowsa branch (39 miles in length), in order to employ the people. Nearly one-eighth of the earthwork (210 lakhs of cubic feet) was executed in the last three months of the year. The Eastern Main Canal is complete with the exception of the widening of the deep cutting in the first four miles, and the work is in progress. The earthwork of the Patna Canal is nearly complete, all the over-falls are in a forward state, and the foundation of the locks has commenced. The surveys for the distributaries and drainages are well advanced and lines have been chosen for nearly all the distributaries, and the estimates are under preparation. The general financial results of the several irrigation schemes up to the 31st March 1874 were as follows:

			Rs.
Orissa Canals, capital invested, exclusive of interest			1,39,13,364
Midnapore Canals,	ditto,	ditto ...	57,97,932
Tidal Canals,	ditto,	ditto ...	17,83,535
Soane Canals,	ditto,	ditto ...	98,65,818
Damoodah project,	ditto,	ditto ...	1,58,317
Total capital invested.....			3,15,18966

Total Deficiency up to the 31*st March* 1874.

	Interest. Rs.	Current Charges. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	22,67,963	5,18,887	27,86,850
Midnapore Canals ...	9,75,162	1,16,968	10,92,130
Tidal Canals ...	2.83,746	18,139	3.01,885
Soane Canals ...	8,94,983	...	8,94,983
Damoodah project.	39,910	..	39,910
Total ...	44,61,764	6,53,994	51,15,758

Thus the irrigation works do not pay, but the several schemes having been undertaken cannot be abandoned, and must be completed. It is necessary that the Acts relating to Irrigation should be consolidated for the regulation of these works, but in the face of the opinion recorded by the Government of India and the Secretary of State we do not consider it advisable to pass a General Irrigation Law. It would serve the object aimed at by Government if the present Bill were confined to existing works. There is an impression abroad that more works of this kind will be undertaken and more money will be wasted upon them, but we cannot believe that the Government of India will sanction further expenditure of money upon doubtful schemes. As the Secretary of State in his recent despatch to the Government of India remarks: "With only limited funds at command, however, it is impossible for the Government to supply these desiderata except very gradually, and too much caution cannot be exercised in selecting the works to be undertaken, nor too much stress laid on the necessity of rigid economy in their construction. The principles which should govern the choice are clearly set forth in the Government Resolution, where I note with particular satisfaction what is said in favor of multiplying wells and tanks, and of utilizing nullahs, in preference to the too exclusive elaboration of grand schemes on the scale of those in Orissa and elsewhere." But the best way to guard against the adoption of extravagant works is to deal with each project separately. A general law is calculated to conceal new projects from public discussion, but if such projects were covered by distinct bills in the nature of what are called Private Bills in Parliament, the object of economy would be gained. The public would then have a fair opportunity for discussion, and each scheme would be judged on its own merits. If it is not too late, we hope the Bengal Council will take this point into consideration.

DESPOTISM.

THE despotism of our Mofussil Hakims has passed into a proverb. A case has been brought to our notice, which shows that the Collector of Cuttack, to whom it refers, out-Herods Herod. The aggrieved party is the Rajah of Killa Dompara, one of the Jungle Mehals of Orissa. He and his ancestors are descended from the proprietors of Banki one of the Garhjat estates. Before the British Government took possession of Orissa, this killa had formed part and parcel of Banki, so that the proprietor of Banki ruled Dompara as part and parcel of his dominions. At a subsequent period Banki was divided by two brothers into two distinct and separate estates. The elder brother's portion continued to be called Banki, and that of the younger brother was named Dompara. After this division the two killas became quite independent of each other and the status of the proprietor of each was in every respect similar to that of the other. This state of things continued for some time after the British Government took possession of Orissa. In 1805 the attention of the Government was drawn to these estates. The Government thought it proper for various reasons to secure to some extent the independence of these estates and to exempt them from the general regulation laws. But the proprietor of Domparah was then a minor and therefore the killa was not specified in Section 36 of Regulation XII. of 1805. Nevertheless Dompara continued to be treated as a Garhjat estate as appears from old records. Some time after the passing of the Regulation XII. of 1805 Mr. Richardson, Commissioner of Cuttuck, finding no mention of Dompara in that regulation enhanced the revenue and in consequence the proprietor of Dompara suffered in various ways. After repeated representations of the grievances of the Raja, Mr. Pakenham, Commissioner of Cuttack, called the attention of Government to the omission in the said regulation by a letter to the Board of Revenue dated 7th April 1829, recommended a reduction of the jama and the raising of the status of the killa to a Garhjat estate. In one part of this letter he observes: "But I think with reference to the line of policy observed in regard to such estates in this district that it is not wise to resume the jaigeers granted for the support of the relatives and dependents of the proprietor or to reduce that person to the level of a Mogulbundi zemindar by a too strict scrutiny into the terms that may have been created or a too rigid demand of the Government share of the produce of the soil." In another part he says: "The proprietor of the killa is decended from the same family as the Raja of Banki; and I am credibly informed that the two killas originally formed one estate. At the time of our first obtaining possession of the province the present Raja, who although recorded as proprietor was an infant, and I conceive that to this circumstance it is owing that the estate was not included among those which are specified in Section 36 Regulation XII. of 1805 or in any way noticed in that enactment."

By the sanction of the Governor General in Council the jama was reduced and the terms on which the killa was to be held in future were fixed by a kabuliut executed by the Raja, and a sanund granted by Government. The following is a translation of the kabuliut:

"I Purusothum Mansing Bhramarbar Raya of Killa Dompara do execute this document. I had made an application to the Commissioner of Cuttack about the increase of Rs. 776-6as. 12½gundas on the jumma of my mehals which was formerly only Rs. 1723-9as. 7½ gundas. The Commissioner reported on the subject to the Sudder Board and the Governor-General in Council with the Sudder Board has made the following order upon it. As long as the Killa shall remain in my possession or in the possession of my heirs the Government shall levy only Rs. 1250 annually. In case the Killa is transferred from my heirs, the Government reserves to itself the right of making a new settlement. Under these circumstances I execute this document to the English Government.

1. I shall ever hold myself subject of the British Government.

2. I shall pay annually the sum of sicca Rs. 1250 in three instalments to the Government without any objection.

3. If any one runs away from the British territories and takes shelter within my territories, I shall seize him and send him to the English Government, when required to do so.

4. If any of the subjects of my territories, commit any offence within the limits of the mogul bundi territories, shall seize him when required to do so, and send him to the British Government for trial. If any of my subjects claim any right over any subject of the mogul bundi territories I shall not exert my power, but refer the matter to the British Government and execute the orders of that Government in the matter.

5. If the army of the English Government ever pass through my territories I shall order my subjects to supply the army with provisions &c. at a reasonable price. If any person belonging to the Government should carry any article or order or purwana through my territories I shall make no objection to his so doing, and shall not do him any injury. On the contrary I shall take measures for the safety of his life and property.

6. If any Raja or any person residing near my territories rebel against the British Government, I shall have him seized by my Paiks when required to do so and send him to the authorities with my Paiks. The Paiks shall receive their allowance for fooding according to ordinary rate, as long as they shall be employed in the business.

The following is a translation of the Sanad:

"To Raja Purushatum Mansing Bhramarahara Raya of Killa Domparah.

On considering your application about the increase of your Jama from 776 Rs. 6ans. 12¼ gundas to————and the report of the late Commissioner on the subject it has been ordered by the Governor-General in Council by the Sudar Board and by the present Commissioner that the sum of Rupees 1250. shall be payable by you annually as long as the killa remains in your possession or in the possession of your heirs. If it be transferred from your heirs the Government reserves to itself the right to make a new settlement. On the promulgation of the above order you have executed an Ecrarnama. You are now required to be careful to act according to the terms of your Ecrarnama, and to pay an annual sum of Rs. 1250, as Peshcush jama of your killa. On no account whatsoever shall you act contrary to the conditions of the Ecrarnama. Herein fail not.

Since this time this killa has all along been treated as a Garhjat estate. The internal administration of the Raja and its Civil and Police administrations were left entirely in the hands of the proprietor. The jama paid by him is called in the receipts "Peshkush" or tribute according to the terms of the sanaud and not "khajun" revenue."

During the minority of the present Raja the estate was under the Court of Wards, and a native Tehsildar was appointed to manage it. The Raja now complains that the manager in an unauthorized manner gave away considerable portions of land as rent-free and introduced a stand ard pole of 24 dasties, or 10ft. 5 inches in the place of a pole of measurement hitherto prevailing in the zemindari of 14 Dasties or 6ft. Thus what was formerly 4 bighas was now reduced to one bigha by this measurement. The rate of rent was formerly 1 Re. 13ans. for one bigha under the former measurement, the rent was now reduced not only to 1Re. 5ans. 9pie. 1cowri per bigha, but it was assessed on a bigha under the new measurement. Thus the rent was reduced to less than one fourth of the former rate. These facts on being brought to the notice of the Collector he expressly declared in his Robakary bearing date the 23rd March 1859, that Lakhrajdars and Jaigirdars were not to consider the settlement as of any value, and that an investigation would be made as to the validity of their rights to hold Lakhraj and Jaigir lands by the Raja when he attains his majority. At this time various taxes were imposed on the proprietor contrary to the terms of the Sanad, and a police outpost was estab-

lished within the estate, and though the present Raja attained his majority in 1863, and has since then taken the police administration into his own hands, the police outpost still continues. On attaining majority the present Raja made a settlement with his ryots in the year 1272 for a period of 5 years according to the rules prevalent at the time of his ancestors to which we are informed no one objected. On the termination of the period the Raja proposed to make a fresh assessment in 1279, Bengali era, on the basis of the settlement of 1272, but his papers were abstracted, and he charges one Nidhiput Naik a servant of his with inciting his tenantry to opposition. The ryots complained to the Collector of Cuttack against re-assessment. The Collector thereupon issued three perwannas dated the 5th December 1873, which the Raja thus notices in a petition to the Lieutenant Governor:

"In the first Purwana the Collector directs your petitioner to appoint Nidheeput Naik in the post of Babutta; Secondly to send him the settlement papers made in 1272 by Nidhiput Naik, and if those papers were not sent under any excuse, then to conduct your petitioner's affairs on the basis of papers of Haramohan Lala. Thirdly, that the objections of the tenants would be decided by the Collector. Fourthly, the Lakhrajdars were not to be ousted without an enquiry and those who would be unable to prove their title would hold rent-free during their lives. Fifthly, that your petitioner was liable to punishment for falsely stating in the Road Cess papers the Lakhraj lands as Khamars and should your petitioner object to the right of the Lakhrajdar he was to be severely punished.

The other two Purwanas relate to the internal police administration of your petitioners killa. The Collector as is therein suggested intends to interfere with all internal administration of the killa.

Your petitioner humbly submits that the requisition of the Collector in the First Purwana is not only unjust and unequitable, and a direct interferance with the internal management of your petitioner's estate and his finance, but it eminently tends to instigate and encourage the semi-barbarous and ignorant ryots of your petitioner's estate to rise in open rebellion against your petitioner and to disobey his lawful orders, thus making it difficult for your petitioner not only to collect his rents, and to meet the Government tribute but also to keep the peace and save himself from the tumultuous attack of his subjects.

Your petitioner would have had no hesitation in complying with the orders of the Collector if it had not tended to the great detriment, even to the ruin of your petitioner. Nidhiput Naik having grossly misbehaved himself, and being the prime mover in instigating the ryots, his reinstatement in the post of Babotta would have virtually deprived your petitioner of all his rights as Zemindar.

Your petitioner has already stated his objections to the settlement made by Haramohan Lala, and if he were now compelled to submit to it by the order of the Collector your petitioner's income would materially dwindle down and your petitioner would not be able to maintain his position or dignity within his estate. Your petitioner humbly begs to state that according to the invariable custom in your petitioner's estate no land has ever been given rent-free in perpetuity but all lands are held either on payment of rent in money or in kind for service; in the latter case the land is resumed as soon as the service is dispensed with therefore properly speaking, there is no rent-free land within your petitioner's estate to which the observation in the Collector's purwana could apply.

That even if your petitioner disclaims all pretensions to the power and authorities vested in the proprietors of Jungle-mahals for the purpose of enabling them to assist the Government in keeping down the insurrections of uncivilized people who inhabit that tract of country, and consider himself in the same level with an ordinary Zemindar. Your petitioner cannot but feel that the order of the Collector is an encroachment upon the private right which every Zemindar has of retaining his servants according to his own selection and of making the best settlement he can with his ryots.

Your Petitioner appealed against these orders of the Collector to the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue who have both refused to set them aside.

For the last 1½ months or thereabouts your Petitioner has been detained at Cuttack where he has been summoned by the Collector to execute certain deeds assigning certain lands to your Petitioner's Paiks in conformity with the settlement of the said Hurromohun Lallah.

Comments on the above are superfluous. It would appear from the decisions of the Revenue authorities that the poor Raja is in the position of the animal, which is neither fish, fowl nor red-herring. He is not to be treated as a tributary Raja nor as a zemindar. What is he then? Is the sanad granted to him by Government so much waste paper? Now that the case has been laid before Government, we hope substantial justice will be done to him.

MR. EASTWICK ON INDIA.

WE lately announced that Mr. E. B. Eastwick, ex-M. P. has come to India with a view to urge the claims of the East India Association to the support of the opulent and educated classes of the Indian community. On the 22nd ultimo the members of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association met and presented Mr. Eastwick an address, to which he made an eloquent and admirable reply. He said: "I have come, as you have rightly stated, to study the wants and claims of the people of India as subjects of the great British Empire, and to endeavour to diffuse a wider and fuller appreciation of the catholic and progressive spirit in which the East India Association seeks to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions. Now, some persons may perhaps be inclined to think that at no time was an enquiry as to the work of India less needed than at the present moment, for, as you have also with great truth observed, I have come "at a period when the Imperial Government, as represented by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and the local authorities represented by Sir Phillip Wodehouse and his Council have given proof of their deep anxiety regarding the material wants of the people." When India is fortunate in having such rulers as these, who deal and have dealt with every question in a spirit of benevolence commensurate with their great ability, of what use, it may be asked, are the investigations of private individuals, except, indeed, for the purpose of self-instruction." Passing on from general to particular questions Mr. Eastwick touched upon the Land Revenue. He advocated a permanent settlement of the land revenue. He remarked, "if the fabric of our Empire is to be fixed on an immovable foundation, and if the minds of the masses are to be so thoroughly tranquilized that they will devote their whole energies and the bulk of their savings to the extension of cultivation, it must be done by settling the pillar revenue of the State, the Land Rent, once and for ever on a safe, simple and moderate basis." He compared the opinions of Mr. Fawcett and Lord Lawrence on the subject. Mr. Fawcett is against a Permanent Settlement, Lord Lawrence is in favour of one. Mr. Fawcett urges that owing to the influx of the precious metals and to other causes prices must necessarily rise and increase the expenditure of Government by higher payments for salaries and wages and enhanced prices of stores, and that if the Land Revenue be immutably fixed, inasmuch as it has been proved that other sources of revenue are inelastic, it would be impossible for Government to meet these increased demands. Lord Lawrence replies that under a Permanent Settlement the circumstances of the cultivators would be increasingly prosperous, and they would thus be both able and willing to purchase irrigation, and that irrigation rates would make up some part of the deficit, and an increase of customs duties and in case of an emergency the reimposition of the income tax would supply the rest. Mr. Eastwick himself inclines to the solution of the problem suggested by Sir William Muir that the amount of the demand on the produce of the land should be fixed, but its value be liable to be varied at long intervals according to an average of prices taken over a series of years, and without the expense of re-assessment. We are afraid that this periodical adjustment of prices to assessment would complicate matters and would keep the present evil alive. In fact it would revive the evils of the periodical settlement. We are, however, glad that Mr. Eastwick fully realizes the evils of periodical settlement, and we hope that he will diffuse the fullest information in England on the subject.

The observations of Mr. Eastwick on English rule, in India were very interesting. He thus pointed out the advantages of India to England and *vice versa*. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following, which will amply repay perusal:

"And now before I sit down I wish to say a few words, and, if it will not weary you, not a few words, on subjects as to which there exists a great variety, if not contrariety of opinion, I mean the character and the duration of the relations between India and England. I venture to think that a right understanding of these should lie at the root of all the operations and the efforts of the East India Association, and be the guiding star of those who seek to promote the welfare of the country from which I come and that in which I now am. I think too, that a careful consideration of the subject would eliminate much of the discrepancy of opinion that now exists regarding it. On the one hand, Englishmen—I am speaking of the masses in England, not of course of Englishmen in this country—are too apt to undervalue the immense benefits which accrue to them from their connection with India. They do not consider, for example, that our best Colonial Governors, thousands of our finest soldiers and certainly our best Generals—the Duke of Wellington for instance—have been trained in India, and that India forms, in fact, the best school for the service of the State in both military and civil matters. They take no note of that most weighty fact that India has maintained and is maintaining a great army for England, which makes her the paramount power in Asia, and which, while enabling her to cope with any force that could be brought against her there, also supplies her with the means of detaching a formidable contingent to any quarter of the globe. As to this let me say that a committee of the American Congress appointed years ago to inquire into Foreign affairs reported that the colonial empire of Great Britain, pervading, as it does, all parts of the world, and furnishing safe harbours and unlimited resources on every coast, contributes to the mother country a support equivalent to a million of men in arms. But how greatly would that estimate be increased if the pulse of India and of England beat with one throb, if the people, of the two countries were thoroughly united in her heart, thought, and action, and if this great army were regarded not as a garrison, but as the exponent of the united strength of India and England, which might be indefinitely increased from the warlike population of both; and may we not take this view when we remember the innumerable instances of loyalty and devotion to the English Government which have been manifested by the princes and people of India during so many years! In general Englishmen ignore, too, the fact that for more than a century a stream of wealth has been flowing from India into England, which has mainly contributed to make her what she is, the richest country in the world. India stands third in the long list of our commercial correspondents, but the stream of which I speak is not made up of the profits of trade alone, though these have been considerable. It has many other affluents, some of which do not run upon the surface, and their course, therefore, cannot easily be traced. One of those might be styled private remittances, being the savings of individuals, which in the old days were, we know, of vast amount. How much wealth has been sent to England in that way can never be calculated, but of this we may be sure that thousands of English families have had their coffers enriched from Hindustan. On the other hand the people of India overlook the balance side of the account. If England draws wealth from India she causes a corresponding stream to replace what is drawn out. She has fonud many sources of wealth in India which did not previously exist. I may mention, for example, the indigo farms and the tea and coffee plantations founded not only by Englishmen but is what is still more important for India, with English capital. Above all, I must instance the opium trade. Now it has been said that India pays to England a tribute of 12 millions, sent to meet what may be called the English account. It would not be difficult to reduce this amount but without going into the question of how much of this so-called is interest for money lent, and payment for stores of which India gets the benefit, let us assume the statement to be correct. But it cannot be denied that two-thirds of this account are balanced by the opium trade founded by England by which a stream of eight millions is annually drawn from China, and besides that a million of opium cultivators are maintained in great comfort in India. Thus that account is balanced. Again, waiving all discussion as to the comparative merit of public works constructed in India by Englishmen, it must at all events be admitted that they have immensely facilitated communication, have given India the means of transporting her surplus produce to the sea, and have done more than anything else for amalgamating this great Empire. Above all England has conferred on India a benefit, which outweighs all others, the value of which cannot be measured by silver or gold or gems, the inestimable blessing of peace, a peace which includes not only internal tranquillity but absolute freedom from foreign aggression. Lastly, I must say that here, in Bombay at least, there can be no question as to the side to which the balance of benefit inclines, when we look on this glorious city which has arisen under English rule out of a desolate swamp."

Much has been said of the enormous area of Russia. Russia has been styled the Colossus which overshadows the world, but it is a fact that the dominions of the Queen of England are almost one-tenth larger than the territories ruled by the Czar, for they have an area of 8,518,679 square miles to the 7,867,094 square miles of Russia, while the number of British subjects is three times greater than Russian, and with resources incomparably superior. Besides that, there is the Empire of the Sea, and I make no vain boast when I say that so long as India is united to England no hostile squadron shall ever approach these shores, far less shall any invader from the sea-board at all events pollute this soil with his footsteps, or mar the rising prosperity of the country. (Applause) I say, then; to those, if there be any such, who think that the time may come when the two great countries which Providence has brought together, India and England, will be dissociated, nay ought to be unlinked, that they are forecasting that which would be a grievous injury to both, that which in the nature of things there is nothing to render necessary, and which in the interests of mankind is earnestly to be deprecated and striven against."

Mr. Eastwick is right. The dependance of India on England is a source of mutual good. The Indian empire of England has made her the first power in Asia, and she cannot withdraw from this country without sacrificing her own prestige, and also injuring the prospects of its people. However unlikly such a thing might be we cannot contemplate it without alarm. The British Government in India has many shortcomings—it is exacting, hard, unsympathizing, and not always just and impartial, but on the whole it is far more preferable than the iron rule of the French, the Prussians, the Russians or even the Yankees. John Bull however rough is in the long run honest and generous.

THE NORTH WEST BOARD OF REVENUE.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has resolved to change the constitution of the North West Board of Revenue on the model of the Bengal Board after the manner of Sir George Campbell. The Board consists of two members who hold concurrent charge of the duties of

their office apportioning them territorially or otherwise by mutual arrangement, but for the most part exercising combined control, and retaining common responsibility. Sir John Strachey thus sums up the objections to the separation of the Board's functions. First, that the united opinion of the Board carries more weight than would the views of a single Member, and that the present system secures a more thorough discussion and consideration of important questions; secondly, that the North-West Board is a controlling rather than an executive authority; and that while in such circumstances rapidity and despatch are of less importance than a right judgment, a right judgment is better secured by two minds in counsel than by a single head; and finally, that no one Member can personally travel over and inspect the work of Revenue Officers throughout an area so large as that of the North-Western Provinces. Sir John does not agree in this view. He says: "The united opinion of a Board may sometimes carry more weight than that of an individual, but it will always under the proposed scheme be open to either member to fortify his judgment by seeking the support of his colleague. The responsibility of decision must rest with him in matters within his own jurisdiction; but there can be no possible objection to his seeking his colleague's aid when he wishes the strength derived from the concurrence of a second opinion. Thus Mr. Schalch, in a note on the working of the Bengal system during 1871-72, wrote:—"When such questions (doubtful questions) have arisen, I have not failed to avail myself of the experience of my colleague, and can bear testimony to the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance I have ever received from him."His Honor doubts not that the difficulty which forms the first of Board's objections will be met by similar public spirit on the part of its Members. It may be added that it will always be open to Government on grave and difficult questions to take the opinion of the second Member. The basis of the second objection, that the Board's duties are deliberative rather than executive, does not appear to His Honor to be sound, and, indeed, this objection serves to illustrate what seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one of the worst consequences of the existing system. The main duty of the Board, and the very reason of its existence, is, according to the view taken by His Honor, the exercise of a real and efficient control over the great departments entrusted to it. Active personal supervision is wanted far more than deliberation. The Lieutenant-Governor is sanguine that if the proposed change be tried it will be found that the work of the Board will be diminished in amount, and increased in efficiency. The result of making each Member individually responsible for certain portions of the administration must, as it seems to His Honor, make control by the Members more complete, and must lead to business being more quickly disposed of. Sir John Strachey thinks that greatly increased weight will attach to the Board's opinion when the Government knows that each branch of the revenue administration is being actively supervised by a responsible head. It is true that the area geographically of each Member's work will be extended. But on the other hand, the number of subjects which he has to look after will be so much diminished that the opportunities of personal inspection and control will be greatly facilitated. It will be less difficult to supervise efficiently certain specified branches of revenue administration throughout the whole of these Provinces, than to supervise as at present the whole of that administration through one-half of them. It is true that the Board, as at present constituted, has in the course of a long experience earned for itself a high repute and a powerful name; but the old order of business under which that constitution was framed has passed away. As long as subjects were comparatively few, dual deliberation and administrative efficiency were not incompatible. Sir John Strachey has accordingly ordered the following division of work between the two members:

"*Senior Member.*—Land Revenue; Coercive processes: settlement; Regular and Summary; Survey and Map Department; partitions; Revenue Building; Canals; Sale, Grant, and Lease of Waste Lands; Nazuls and Escheats; Land Improvement Act; Land Revenue Establishment.

junior Member.—Customs; Excise; Stamps; Legal Remembrancer; Assigned Revenue; Patwaris and their Records; Mutations of Proprietary Rights; Revenue Agents; Appropriation and Compensation for Land acquired for Public purposes; Pensions; Records and Registration; Establishments other than Land Revenue; Sales in Execution of Decrees; Court of Wards and Benevolent Trusts; Local Rates and Cesses under Act XVIII. of 1871; Treasuries.

The mode of disposing of Judicial work had better remain, at any rate for the present, undisturbed. The objections which the Lieutenant-Governor feels to the administration of executive business by a Board acting collectively do not apply to the judicial branch of the Board's duties. Any change of establishment that may on experience be deemed needful can be brought hereafter to His Honor's notice."

We believe the system introduced by Sir George Campbell in Bengal is working fairly enough. It promotes despatch of business and centres responsibility. It is true that individual interests sometimes suffer for the obvious reason that two heads are better than one and four eyes better than two. But on the whole the advantages counterbalance the disadvantages, and Sir John Strachey is right in following the example of Bengal.

SIR HENRY MAINE ON INDIA.

SIR HENRY MAINE delivered at Cambridge a very interesting and learned lecture on India. He is a keen observer, ripe scholar, and close thinker, and whatever falls from him has therefore great value. For five years he occupied a high position in India and had many opportunities for studying it. But unfortunately he generally shut himself in his closet and rarely mixed with the people. Whatever he has learnt he has learnt through the spectacles of books and official reports, and his knowledge is therefore at best second-hand. He says, "there are doubtless writers and politicians who think they have mastered it with little trouble, and make it the subject of easy and shallow generalizations; but the thinker or scholar who approaches it in a serious spirit finds it pregnant with difficult questions, not to be disentangled without prodigious pains—not to be solved, indeed, unless the observer goes through a process at all times most distasteful to an Englishman and—I will not say reverses his accustomed political maxims but revises them and admits that they may be qualified under the influence of circumstances and time." Did Sir Henry Maine reverse "his accustomed political maxims" and revise them? All that we have seen of him we are sorry to say does not induce us to believe that he did or has done so. This is evident from the circumstance that he still clings to the popular fallacy that India is one country and that its civilization is homogeneous. We will come to this point by and bye. We will first notice the main point of his lecture. It is this that as the opening of the Indian world to the European mind has led to the establishment of the sciences of comparative philology and comparative theology, it may lead to the establishment of the science of comparative jurisprudence. Sir Henry Maine says:

"Before we quit the subject of language, let me say that Sanskritic study has been the source of certain indirect efforts, not, indeed, having much pretension to scientific character, but of prodigious practical importance. There is no question of its having produced very serious political consequences, and this is a remarkable illustration of the fact that no great addition can be made to the stock of human thought without profoundly disturbing the whole mass and moving it in the most unexpected directions. For the new theory of language unquestionably produced a new theory of race. The assumption, it is true, that affinities between the tongues spoken by a number of communities are conclusive evidence of their common lineage is one which no scholar would accept without considerable qualification; but this assumption has been widely made and in quarters and among classes where the discoveries out of which it grew are very imperfectly appreciated and understood. There seems to me no doubt that modern philology has suggested a grouping of people quite unlike anything that had been thought of before. If you examine the bases proposed for common nationality before the new knowledge, growing out of the study of Sanskrit, had been popularized in Europe, you will find them extremely unlike those which are now advocated and even passionately advocated in parts of the Continent. For the most part the older bases theoretically suggested were common history, common prolonged subjection to the same sovereign, common civilization, common religion, sometimes a common language, but then a common vernacular language. That people not necessarily understanding one another's tongue should be grouped together politically on the ground of linguistic affinities assumed to prove community of descent is quite a new idea. Nevertheless, we owe to it, at all events in part, the vast development of German nationality; and we certainly owe to it the pretensions of the Russian Empire to at least a presidency over all Sclavonic communities. The theory is, perhaps, stretched to the point at which it is nearest breaking when men, and particularly Frenchmen, speak of the Latin race. India has given to the world comparative philology and comparative mythology it may yet give us a new science not less valuable than the science of language and of folk lore. I hesitate to call it comparative jurisprudence, because, if it ever exists, its area will be so much wider than the field of law. For India not only contains—or to speak more accurately did contain—an Aryan language older than any other descendant of the common mother tongue, and a variety of names of natural object less perfectly crystallized than elsewhere in to fabulous personages, but it includes a whole world of Aryan institutions, Aryan customs, Aryan laws, Aryan ideas, Aryan beliefs, into far earlier state of growth and development than any which survive beyond its borders. There are undoubtedly in it the materials for a new science, possibly including many branches. To create it, indeed, to give it more than a beginning will require many volumes to be written and many workers to lend their aid, and it is because I am not without hope that some of these workers will be found here that I now proceed to show, not indeed that the attempt to produce such a scheme will succeed, but that the undertaking is conceivable and practicable."

Call it comparative jurisprudence or comparative sociology, the science is worthy of study and we hope with Sir Henry Maine will find votaries. The progress of society is influenced by so many internal and external forces that it is at all times an interesting study, but to trace the action and re-action of the forces of different communities upon each other is a subject worthy of the highest thought and culture. Buckle in his history of civilization has we may say paved the path for that study, but the field which Sir Henry Maine wishes to explore has not yet been traversed. If he will lead the way, other thinkers we make no doubt will follow it.

Sir Henry Maine observes that the Europeans who have hitherto studied India have studied only the Indian coasts. He says, "the coast furnishes some of the best-intentioned of our countrymen with materials for a rather hasty generalization as to India as a whole. For it is in the cities of the coast and their neighbourhood that there has sprung up, under English influence, a thirst for knowledge and a standard of taste which are wholly new in India. From this part of India come those most interesting samples of the Native races who from time to time visit this country; but they are a growth of the coast, and there could be no greater mistake than to generalize from them as to the millions upon millions of men who fill the vast interior mass of India. If, passing beyond the fringe of British civilization which it found at certain points of the Indian coasts, you enter the great interior block, you find that the ideas which it suggests are very different indeed from those current about India even in this country. Such ideas have little in common with the apparent belief of some educated persons here that Indians require nothing but School Boards and Normal Schools to turn them into Englishmen, and very much less in common with the brutal assumption of the English vulgar, that there is little to choose between the Indian and the Negro. No doubt the social state there to be observed can only be called barbarism if we could only get rid of unfavourable associations with the word; but it is the barbarism either of the very family of mankind to which we belong, or of races which have accepted its chief and most characteristic institutions. It is a barbarism which contains a great deal of our own civilization, with its elements as yet inseparate and not yet unfolded."

If Sir Henry had studied the monuments of the ancient civilization of India, we feel persuaded, he would not have called it a "barbarism." Political forces, which have from time to time come into play, have, it is true, deadened the national life and reduced the people to a dull level of semi-barbarism, but the men who built the grand fabric of the ancient literature, ancient architecture, and ancient institutions of India, governing the various relations of national life, could not have been barbarous. Take law, Sir Henry Maine's own department. The Institutes of Menu, it is believed, were promulgated 1100 years before the Christian Era, indeed anterior to the establishment of every system of laws, the Mosaic perhaps excepted, of which any remains are extant. Those decrees, still in force, with inconsiderable modifications, over one of the most extensive and remarkable divisions of the world, preceded, by nearly two centuries, the building of Rome and the enactment of the laws of Sparta by Lycurgus, and by three centuries the revision of those of Athens by Solon. It is worthy of note that at such an early epoch of human his-

tory the Hindus conceived the notion of the incompatibility of the union of legislative and executive functions in the same hands. As an erudite writer on the ancient legal system of the Hindus says: "At the early stage of civilisation, after the distinction of *castes* had been introduced among the inhabitants of Hindostan, the second class (the Kshatryas) were appointed to govern and defend the country. But, in consequence of the adoption of arbitrary measures, addiction to despotic practices, and abuse of primitive law, the other classes revolted against the tyranny, and, under the command of the celebrated Parasurama, the son of Jamadagni, and the grandson of Bhrigu, the promulgator of the institutes of Menu, defeated the royalists in several battles, and put to death with signal cruelty almost all the males of the tribes. It was then resolved that the legislative authority should in future be confined to the first class, (the Brahmans), who were, under no pretence, to take any share in the Government of the State or the management of the revenues, while the second tribe (the Rajpoots) should exercise the executive authority. Under this system, India enjoyed peace, harmony, and good order, for many centuries. The sages of the sacred tribe, having no expectation or desire of holding public offices or possessing any political power, devoted themselves to literary and scientific pursuits, practised religious austerities, and lived in honorable poverty, safe from the agitations produced by the desire of riches and the intrigues and contests for power and ascendancy. Freely associating with all the other tribes, they were able to understand the feelings and sentiments of the community, and to appreciate the justice of their complaints, and thereby to establish such laws as were required, and correct, as their labors proceeded, the abuses that had been created by the second tribe. In token of the obligations generally felt to Parasurama, as the public benefactor and redeemer from political bondage, in having produced this auspicious change in the administration of the country, as well as their veneration and regard for his character, the people nominated his grandfather, the sage Bhrigu, president of the supreme lagislative assembly; and, according to that example, presidents were likewise appointed to all the other legislative assemblies, as they became established in the various parts of the land. The people of India have been so long accustomed to despotic Government and profligate misrule, both under native and foreign princes, that they have subsided into apathy on political subjects, and regard the fate of dynasties and change of conquerors with equal indifference. It is, however, a matter of gratification to the minds of the Hindus, even of the present generation, that, at so remote a period, their compatriots understood and asserted their political rights, and, though it cost the lives of many of the ancestors of the Bramans and other races, caused the *separation* of the legislative and executive functions—a practice most judiciously adhered to in our days." The writer says: "the Hindu laws may advantageously be compared not only with the Mosaic laws which are reputed to have been promulgated a few centuries previously, and still command the veneration of the race whose forefathers they delivered, but also with the fragments, that have been preserved by antiquarians, of the laws framed by Solon, on previous models and after observation of the systems of their countries. They do not, however, admit of a fair comparison with either the institutions of republican Rome or the more celebrated institutions of the empire." "But," he adds, "the Code, which was prepared by order of Justinian was compilation from the labours of preceding lawyers, not "a pure and original system of jurisprudence" like the Institutes of Menu. "The science of laws is the slow growth of time and experience; and the advantage both of method and materials is naturally assumed by the most recent authors." But the Code which Justinian honoured with his name was so unsatisfactory, even to himself, as to be revoked within six years after its promulgation, and replaced with "a new and more accurate edition of the same work, which he enriched with two hundred of his own laws and fifty decisions of the darkest and most intricate points of jurisprudence." As the Code included but a small part of the Roman laws which guided the judgments of the courts, "a more arduous operation was still behind—to extract the spirit of jurisprudence from the decisions and conjectures, the questions and disputes, of the Roman civilians." The digest, or Pandects, which embodied, in fifty books, with little order, the *dicta* of the lawyers; the Institutes, founded on those of Gaius designed to form a manual for students; and the Novels, successively issued, completed the body of laws, which have shed a celebrity on the name of the emperor, unmerited either by his judicial labours or his political acts. The facts thus recapitulated indicate the wide disparity to be expected between the Hindu laws, the production of nearly one and that a most remote period, and the Roman jurisprudence, the result of the labours of legislators and the most eminent lawyers, extending through a period of 1300 years repeatedly recast after the experience of long intervals of time, and embracing the laws promulgated by the legislature as well as the decisions of judges and jurisconsults. It would be exceedingly interesting if Sir Henry Maine would pursue and develope the subject of comparative jurisprudence. It would we fear confute his own theory that except the blind forces of Nature, nothing moves in this world which is not Greek in its origin.

Sir Henry Maine remarks that Brahminism has no "organisation" whatever. If by "organization" is meant the system of hierarchy recognized in the Christian Church, we admit the charge. But while on this subject we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the writer we have cited above:

"Among the Jews, whose laws and institutions are accepted by Christians as of divine origin, the descendants of Levi were appointed to serve in sacred matters; but many of them lost their lives for contending for an equal privilege with the sons of Aron, the brother of Moses, the lawgiver, who were *exclusively* the *Priests* of the nation, and for whom especially various emoluments were provided. Several cities, with their suburbs, were appropriated for their residence. They were exempted from all kinds of secular burdens or labours. They were entitled to a tenth of all that the Levites received from the nation, and to certain portions not only of all offerings and sacrifices in the temple, but of every animal that was killed for use. They were entitled to the first born of all animals, and to fees in commutation of their right to the first born of human beings, and had a share of all the spoils of war. But though the sacerdotal dignity was confined to a certain family, purity of person and sanctity of life were alike indispensable. They were necessarily to be well read in the law, and their superior learning and information caused them to be consulted as interpreters of the law and employed as judges in controversies.

It thus appears that the priests among the Jews, as regards sacredness of person, the learning which they were to cultivate, and the duties which they were to perform, were on the footing of Brahmans among Hindoos. But the former had their temporal wants provided for, so that their decendants, however, unworthy, had homes to live in, and lands to cultivate, and were sure of certain emoluments as long as the Jews were obedient to Moses. The latter had no provision made for their most ordinary necessities, and were entirely dependent upon their cultivation of religious knowledge, sacred law, and general literature, for the means of support, and were even bound to communicate their knowledge without reward. Hence it would have been an extraordinary omission in the legislator, not to have recommended them as the proper objects of the benevolence of the community that so largely profited by their learned and spiritual labours. The Christian Scriptures are not deficient in exhortations to the early converts to contribute to the necessities, not only of their spiritual teachers, but even of the nation, who were the *channel* of the communication to them of divine grace. It is candid or generous to condemn similar directions in the Hindoo Scriptures, to relieve the worldly wants of the teachers of law and religion, or the priests who officiate at public and private solemnities? Is it not just to represent such liberality, to a venerable and useful body, as the appropriate and most commendable acts of piety? Besides, there is no hierarchy among Brahmans; and the liberality of the wealthiest monarchs could not much enrich a nation of Brahmans. Nor has it ever been known that any individual among them has ever acquired a pre-eminent station, except by the legitimate means open to all. On the other hand, as Dr. Wilson has noticed, "though acceptance of gifts is one mode of subsistence, Brahmans are prohibited from taking gifts indiscriminately, habitually, or excessively, and from receiving any reward for teaching, or any fixed wages or reward for sacrifices," and, "if possessed of wealth, they are enjoined to give liberally. A Hindoo writer *emphatically* charges the Brahmins with degeneracy, because they "*sell their learning*, though it is reckoned a heinous crime in the Shastras." His prejudice has caused him to overlook very material facts." Sir William Jones had more candidly remarked: "To instruct others is the prescribed duty of learned Brahmans, and, *if they be men of substance*, without reward." But the learned are expected to give gratuitous instruction to those only who are of their own religion, in the degrees in which the several *castes* are entitled to it, and from whose liberality on ceremonial occasions the members of their own tribe were likely to profit. The rule certainly does not prevent their receiving the remuneration either from foreigners, who cannot be expected to practise liberality towards Brahmans as such, or from institutions established by foreigners. The author of the charge forgets, indeed, a circumstance not a little remarkable, and highly creditable to the Brahmans, taking into consideration their actual condition, and their destitution of those endowments which, in other countries, provide for the education of candidates for the clerical order. in other parts of the world, teaching has been a source of independence and even opulence. In India only are to be found not solitary but numerous examples of instruction, as well as *subsistence*, given gratuitously by *Pundits to students*, whose numbers would exceed belief were they not a matter of notoriety.

Thus in other systems of religion, the order of priesthood, whether hereditary or by election or appointment, was secure of certain privileges and immunities, without any particular reference to learning or sanctity. Among Christian nations, who have followed the example of the Jews, the priests have the assured enjoyment of the *tithes* appropriated for their maintenance. In the dark ages (and it is so to this day in some Christian countries) the chiefs of the priesthood enjoyed the most ample benefices, ranked with the highest nobles, and displayed almost princely magnificence. The temporal dominion, conferred by the piety of Charlemagne on the bishops of Rome, draws from the historian the natural reflection: perhaps the humility of a Christian priest should have rejected an earthly kingdom, which it was not easy for him to govern without renouncing the virtues of his profession." But we cease to feel surprised at such inconsistencies of practice and profession, when we behold the cardinals "aspiring to emulate the purple kings," and, in rational England, the primate of the church taking precedence of the most exalted of the nobility, and its dignitaries claiming a seat in parliament with the noblest of the realm, enjoying revenues rivalling those of princes. and thus leading the most pious to question, not merely the faith of these luxurious priests but the truth of the creed they coldly profess. Well might Gibbon say, alluding to the prelates of Armenia, who, "as soon as they have performed the liturgy, cultivate the garden," that "*our* bishops will hear with surprise that the austerity of *their* life increases in just proportion to the elevation of their ranks." No Brahman could ever hope to be placed, by the most superstitious or the most liberal Hindoo king, in a position so enviable as that of the bishops of Europe. In the dark ages the priest claimed and enjoyed exemption from the jurisdiction of laymen, and were certain of being very leniently judged by the members of their own order. The Brahmans never aspired to immunity from the consequences of crime; and their exemption from capital punishment was the necessary consequence of their sacred origin. But, besides incarceration for life, they were punishable by infamy or banishment; of which the former was deemed adequate in Athens for many offences, and the latter in Rome for the highest. A comprehensive view of things, renders it indubitable, to use the words of Dr. Wilson that "the whole tenor of the rules for the conduct of a Brahman is to exclude him from every thing like worldly enjoyment, from riches, and from temporal power. Neither did the Brahmans, like the priests of the Egyptians, or those of certain religions in Europe, seek a monopoly of spiritual knowledge. The Brahman only, it is true, was to *teach* the vedas, but the next two orders, the Kshatrya and Vaisya, were equally to study them, and were, therefore, (or might have been,) equally well acquainted with the law and the religion."

Thus Brahmanism has an organization of its own, which has been the source of law, knowledge, and spiritual life in India. It is an organization, which ages of foreign domination, oppression and misrule have not succeeded in breaking down. Sir Henry calls it a "religion of compromise," but its vital principle remains unchanged. The system of caste, though it governs the people socially, morally, and spiritually, remains intact, whatever the changes which have swept over Hindu society. Brahmanism we admit is elastic, but that elasticity is essential to a healthy growth of nationality, and such elasticity is observable more or less in all living religions, for progress is the law of human nature.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE BELIEVE there is no truth in the rumour that the subject of Margary's murder has been referred to the Calcutta Foreign Office. It is true that the Government of India has been in communication with the Home Government from time to time about it, but the negociations on the subject are being conducted by the British Minister at Pekin acting under the orders of the London Foreign Office. The issues of these negociations are thus entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

WE ARE glad that Mr. Robert Knight has resigned the amphibious life of a half official and a half non-official. He had committed a grave mistake by accepting office, for a man of his antecedents, training, habits of mind and character could not be expected to smother his public spirit and independence under official seal. For the whole time he was in the Bengal Secretariat, life we have reasons to think was a struggle with him. He was looked upon as an intruder, while his soul panted for freedom from the trammels of office-routine. His resignation of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Bengal Government is a gain to the cause of Indian journalism.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor has acceded to the application of Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of Orissa, for the establishment of a College in Cuttack. The condition

imposed is that the Commissioner shall guarantee by private subscriptions and local funds an annual income of Rs. 6000. The Commissioner has accordingly appealed to the zemindars and other well-to-do gentlemen in the province for contributions, and some of them have responded to the appeal with their wonted liberality. The prospects of Orissa are looking up. Mr. Ravenshaw's zeal and devotedness are highly commendable, and he has found a worthy and sympathizing chief in Sir Richard Temple.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that the Bombay Association is about to collapse. It is stated in the last annual report that "during the last two years the income of the Association has declined heavily and its resources have been seriously crippled." "This state of affairs," says the *Indu Prokash*, "was caused particularly by the secession of several members from the Association, who then formed the Western India Association. The latter Association has collapsed, but the injury done by it survives. Such are the consequences of a want of unity among our countrymen." The Bombay Association has done much in its day. Three years ago it deputed Mr. Nowrojee Furdonji to England to give evidence before the Indian FinanceCommittee, and here it kept a watchful eye over the proceedings of the local Government. We hope there is yet sufficient patriotism left in Bombay to save this really useful and national institution from decay and ruin. In these days of government by public opinion the services of such an institution cannot be dispensed with without serious injury to the country.

IF RUMOUR be true, the Lieutenant Governor is in a fix to find a fit successor to the late Mr. Fagan as First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The leaders of the bar will not of course accept it, and the rest are on a dead level. In emoluments the First Judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is equal to a first class District Judgeship; in rank it is not inferior. In some cases it has proved a stepping-stone to superior offices. Mr. Macleod Wylie became the Legislative Secretary, Mr. Macpherson ditto and afterwards High Court Judge, Mr. Bulnois First Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, and Mr. Woodroffe the luckiest barrister that has ever touched a brief in Calcutta. It is strange that there is not one man in the Calcutta bar just now, who possesses the requisite qualifications and standing for the First Judgeship of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta. We hear that it was offered by the Lieutenant Governor to one or two barristers of good standing, but they have refused it. His Honor, it is rumoured, accordingly proposes to appoint Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, and a barrister, to this post. The reader might remember that Mr. Bell obtained the permission of the High Court to practise at the bar, and as Legal Remembrancer pleaded several Government cases, and sometimes burnt his fingers too, *vide* a recent judgment of the Privy Council. But he is painstaking and clever, and may do well on the bench. Nevertheless we wish the Lieutenant Governor had reserved this appointment for a Barrister. If there was no one here fit to take it, he could have imported a proper man from the United Kingdom.

WHEN LORD LAWRENCE was Governor General of India, one day as he was returning from Barrackpore the state barge was touched by some corpses floating on the river, and he immediately sent for Mr. Schalch, then Chairman of the Justices, and issued peremptory orders for the prevention of the nuisance. So far as Calcutta was concerned Mr. Schalch took prompt action, and the Government of Bengal issued orders to the Magistrates of Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs to prevent the throwing of dead bodies into the river. Hitherto these orders were rigorously enforced. But there seems to be now some laxity. In Calcutta Mr. Hogg's eyes are watchful enough, but corpses have been lately seen coming from the outskirts of the Hooghly district, and we believe we have only to notice the subject in order to prevent the nuisance. The laxity under notice must be owing to the remissness of the Police, and we hope the Magistrates of Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs will take steps to remedy it.

IT IS our mournful duty to record the death of one of the foundation students of the Calcutta Medical College, Babu Jadub Chunder Sett. He was indebted for his education to the father of English education in Bengal, David Hare. On the establishment of the Medical College he was one of that band of courageous youths, who volunteered to study the science of European medicine, and passed with distinction. He was first posted to Barielly, and subsequently to Baraset, Howrah, Serajgunge, and Burdwan respectively. For thirty years he was in harness, and wherever he went he won the good opinion of those with whom he came in contact. He received valedictory addresses from the inhabitants of most of the places where he had served. The following letter, which he received from the Magistrate of Serajgunge, when he left that station, shews in what estimation he was held by those amongst whom his lot was cast. It is dated the 28th October 1865:

MY DEAR SIR.—I regret to learn that you are about to leave Serajunge for your new appointment at Burdwan and sincerely trust that the change will prove advantageous to your prospects in life. During the period you have had medical charge of this station I am aware you have gained for yourself the respect and good will of all the inhabitants of this place as well as of the residents of the surrounding villages by your remarkable professional skill, great attention and uniform kindness. In proof of this I may inform you they have drawn up an address expressive of their feelings towards you and which would have been presented before, had not the holidays intervened to prevent it. Immediately after the holidays however they propose forwarding the address. With regard to the opinion I hold of you I need only mention that I shall ever remember your attention when I accidently fractured my right arm and shall always feel myself indebted to your skill, which with the blessing of God enables me now to write you this letter. In conclusion wishing you a safe and speedy journey

I remain
my dear sir,
yours very truly,
FRED. WALKER.

Industrious, active, but unobtrusive Babu Jadub Chunder was not only liked but loved by all who knew him. Peace be to his ashes!

THE MORNING PAPERS have received the following telegram regarding the grievances of the North West Civilians:

"A long debate was held last night in the Commons on the grievances of Civilians in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Lowe complained that the Indian Government had not kept faith with them, and moved that a Select Committee of Enquiry be appointed to consider the allegations of the Civilians, as expressed in their memorial to the India Office in 1871. Lord George Hamilton, in replying, denied that the Civilians of the North-West possessed any guaranteed rights to promotion under Act of 1861, and protested against this attack upon the Indian exchequer. Continuous concessions had been granted, which Civilians would certainly refuse to surrender for the advantages expected from Mr. Lowe's motion, and interference in promotion made at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor might have prejudicial consequences. He concluded by saying that Government objected to a Select Committee, which usually has no result. Sir George Campbell supported the motion, but he considered that the remedy should not be pecuniary compensation from the funds of the Indian Government. Sir Stafford Northcote said Government admitted the justice of many of the complaints, and would press the Indian Government to provide an adequate remedy, but he thought the appointment of a committee would be an injudicious interference with the Indian administration."

It is stated that the Government of India has appointed a Committee for investigation into the grievances of Junior Civilians. We are of opinion that a mixed Committee should be appointed for enquiry into the whole subject of employment in the public service. Such an enquiry will show whether the claims of all classes of the Indian community are now fairly recognized.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Statesman* the following law report:

THE 31ST MARCH, 1875.

Present:

The HON'BLES LOUIS S. JACKSON and W. F. MACDONELL, *Judges*.

Entertainment Defaulting Guests Damages

In the matter of Kaldi Haldar, *Petitioner*.

versus

Shaikh Kyamaddi *Opposite party*.

Baboo Bykuntnath Dass for Petitioner.

Persons accepting an invitation at their neighbour's house, and afterwards failing to attend, cannot be held liable to recoup the entertainer for the price of the food unconsumed on account of their absence.

Jackson, J.—Shaik Kyamaddi brought a suit against Meghai Haldar and others in the Court of the Moonsiff at Moonsheegunge, exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court, to recover damages, amounting to Rs. 33-10, on the ground that the plaintiff had invited the defendants to an entertainment at the plaintiff's house, which entertainment comprised a feast to some 150 persons; that the defendant had, after accepting the invitation, failed to attend, whereby the food prepared by the plaintiff for his guests was wasted, and the plaintiff was endamaged. The Moonsiff's judgment is in the following words:—

"This suit is brought for the recovery of Rs. 33 and odd annas, being the sum expended by plaintiff for making preparations for an invitation in his house for the defendants. It has been proved by plaintiff's witnesses that defendants accepted the invitation of plaintiff, and did not partake of the feast that was prepared by plaintiff at great expense. From this act of the defendants plaintiff has suffered a loss of Rs. 30 expended by him in preparing the articles of food necessary for his guests. This sum he would not have expended had the defendants not accepted the invitation. As by this act of the defendants plaintiff has suffered a loss of Rs. 30, as proved by his witnesses, I think he will be entitled to recover this sum from the defendants."

We have referred to the evidence recorded by the Moonsiff in case, as well as to the terms of the judgment and we fail to find either in the evidence or in the judgment any ground whatever for holding that the defendants are liable for damages to the plaintiff for non-attendance after accepting their invitation. It does not appear either that the defendants had persuaded or procured the absence of the other persons invited, or that they entertained any special malice towards the plaintiff, or were answerable more than any other of the 150 persons for this failure of the entertainment. If persons by accepting an invitation at their neighbour's house, and afterwards failing to attend, were to be held liable to recoup the entertainer for the price of the food unconsumed on account of their absence the risk of accepting invitations would be very serious indeed.

The judgment and the evidence disclosing no ground whatever for making this decree, we are of opinion, that it was entirely bad and erroneous in law, and must be set aside with costs, Rs. 16.

We are surprised that such a suit was entertained, far less decreed by the Munsif. But a brother Munsif tells us that the Solons of the late Sudder Court once passed a decision of this kind.

IN ANOTHER column we have discussed the propriety of limiting the new Irrigation Bill to the works now in progress. How these works are calculated to benefit the people will be seen from the following extract from an interesting letter from Buxar published in the *Indian Daily News* of Saturday last:

"Coming to Buxar you pass the famous Soane Railway Bridge, and a branch of the Soane Canal system at Arrah. The bridge need not be described. The canal deserves some notice. At present the canal is anything but a blessing. The rains have been so heavy that the fields are quite flooded with water, and the canal water adds to the inconvenience. Too much of a good thing is good for nothing; one of those sage proverbs with as much truth as not. But certainly too much water is not always good, and not always wished for. The ryots, planters, and zemindars, through whose lands the Government high-level canals run, do not like them much. I do not refer to Arrah and its vicinity so much as to other and further places, where these canals have given rise to many a murmur and many an imprecation. People say—and with what truth let the Government and the public judge—these high-level canals are a great nuisance, not to use a stronger term. The water in them is always on a level with the river-system and in lands which are flat, where banks merge insensibly into the country streams, the soil is swamped by the canal waters. Water always finds its level, and the waters of canal streams, ponds, &c., permeating through the porous alluvion, find a common level much to the dissatisfaction of the dwellers on the lands. Often the water lie above the surface, particularly after a continued downpour of rain. The sun's rays then act on the flooded plains. Evaporation goes on slowly, and with it disintegration of organic tissues, and fermentation of perishable matter both animal and vegetable. Putrescence proceeds apace, and the results in a short time are miasma and miasmatico diseases, fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, variola, *et hoc genus omne*. In one station near Benares, a few friends of mine went out for a week's shooting, and during a short halt in a *tope* they found the ground saturated with moisture, the basements and walls of the houses and huts of the neighbouring village damp and wet, and during the four hours of their stay saw two corpses taken out of the village-deaths from fevers. The ryots say—here is what the beneficent Sircar does for us. Just like the tender-hearted Sircar, because a famine or two in a quarter of a century sweeps over the land, we have all this lavish waste of water. But the mischief to the seed sown is at times incalculable. Often when a thin crust of alluvial soil rests on a clay one, the water settles on the surface of clay. Anybody who is familiar with the mode of agriculture adopted in the country, is aware that the peasant in ploughing does no more than scratch the supersoil: the subsoil was untouched. The seed is put in and comes up splendidly, the fields wave a rich velvet green as every zephyr kisses them *en passant*, and the half nude ryot, standing at his hut door, with his wife and little naked children, smile, and congratulate themselves on the happy prospect of gathering from them crops of golden grain. One fine morning they find a blight on the whole. The rootlets have reached the treacherous water underneath, and decay has smitten all with its withering touch. No fancied picture this. Go anywhere on the land of the highlevel canals, and learn the truth, if you are not an official. Let a whisper, a whisper, a breath get out that you are a sircar's representative, then you will find a pair of rose-colored spectacles in every hut, and the ryot will put it on the bridge of your nose, and sing pæans in praise of the sircar; you will see things, as your naked eyes never would see, and you will dub the papers grievance-mongers, while you put your paternal hand on his dusky shoulder, call him good, and promise him further canals of higher level. The subject is of no little importance."

Yes, the "subject is of no little importance." But unfortunately our Government is tied hand and foot to the professional officer—it seldom judges for itself when professional advice is in the way. How often have we seen science override common sense. We fear desolation and death are in store for the poor people whom our paternal Government is solicitious to benefit by these canal works.

The correspondent says that the houses within the irrigated area are covered with damp, and dampness is sure to be followed with an outbreak of the epidemic fever. Babu Degumber Mitter in his pamphlet on the epidemic fever says: "We are decidedly of opinion that it is the water-clogged sub-soil of villages, consequent upon impeded drainage that has mainly contributed to the generation of the miasmatic poison, which has resulted in the outbreak of the epidemic fever in them. The extreme dampness which the houses in the epidemic-stricken villages present—houses which were heretofore noted for their dryness—and the disappearance or stunted growth of such of the vegetable species, as are partial to a dry soil (*assaura* and the like,) and the luxuriant growth of others habitually fond of a moist soil (such as Belati Bharanda) are, we think, unmistakeable evidences of the fact." Mr. Metcalfe, while Magistrate of Burdwan, thus wrote about dampness:

"The excessive dampness of houses and tenements as compared with former years is undoubtedly a fact.

If a commission were sitting to inquire into these facts, evidence might be produced in abundance to show this.

It is notorious that in the native quarter pucca houses (this is evidently in reference to the town of Burdwan) habitable in 1862 are uninhabitable now.

That the population have taken largely to sleep on cots to avoid the dampness of the floors."

We give warning in time that unless the Government takes steps to remove the obstructions to the drainage, and cure the damp complained of, the fell epidemic fever is sure to sweep over the irrigated villages comprised within the area of the Sone canals.

Mr. Hogg has done a public service by calling upon the Health-Officer to report upon the fish-scare. Dr. Tonnerre has made an interesting and sensible report on the subject, to which we give a prominent insertion:

From the Health Officer of the Justices.

To Chairman,

Dated Calcutta, June 1875.

Sir,—In continuation of my report of the 22nd Instant have the honor to inform you that on the following day I went to the Sealdah Railway Station (Eastern Bengal Railway) and examined all the fish which had arrived by train from Khoostea and Goalundo. On a close inspection I found that with one single exception the appearance of the fish was very healthy. The diseased-looking fish was a species of Carp called Kalbous I bought samples of the various kinds which are most habitually used as food by the European and Native community *Viz.* Hilsa or shad, Roee or Carp, Kalbous Mirgel and Cutlah, Pootee and Batta varieties of the above and Bhangon or mullet. Having examined very carefully every individual subject, I beg now to submit the result of my researches. The Hilsa was cut in pieces, the flesh looked very healthy, nowhere I found traces of cysts or worms. The pectoral and abdominal organs had a healthy appearance, but here I found a large conglomeration of cystous deposits and worms; the former were to be found in the lungs, liver and over the peritoneal membrane. The worms(lumbries) were more especially in the intestines In my opinion these parasites are found in the abdominal viscera of every animal, birds or quadrupeds, the flesh of which is served on our tables.

With the exception of the Kalbous all the other kinds presented the same appearance of healthiness, but like the Hilsa had the viscera affected with the same form of parasitic life.

The Kalbous alone deserves a special notice. Baboo Peary Chund Mitra having published in the papers on the authority of a certain *Kobiraj* that an epidemic like small pox was prevailing amongst the fishes in Calcutta or its neighbourhood, I made a three days search in all the markets of Calcutta, but I was not able to find a single specimen bearing the marks of the alleged disease. On the 24th, however, while examining the fish from Goalundo and Kooshtea at Sealdah Station I perceived that the Kalbous fish had the abdomen covered with red maculæ one-fourth of an inch in diameter. I took six of these home and two without any spots. The latter did not offer any symptoms of disease with the exception of the cystoid conglomerations in the abdominal viscera. The muculated ones were most certainly suffering from some sort of disease as on close examination the flesh and the organs exhibited most marked differences from the others. The liver was black and full of dark green bile, the intestines were discolored, and full of the same bilious liquid which I found in the liver and even the heart was full of the same substance. The peritonem was externally covered with myriads of microscopic cysts but no traces of worms were found in the abdomen. The flesh was tinged yellow and the gills were whitish and yellow. The flesh under the red spots was pulpy. These must have been the fish which the *Koberaj* reported as suffering from small-pox. This sort of fish ought to be considered as highly diseased and ought to be condemned at once when found exposed for sale.

Friday night according to your instructions I proceeded to Goalundo to investigate the subject on a more extended scale. Upon my arrival I placed myself in communication with Dr. V. Richards and the result of our researches was to demonstrate the existence in the viscera of cysts and lumbricoid worms; but we could not discover them in the body of the fish, though on a former occasion Dr. Richards had found some specimens having worms near the head a little above the shoulder. Before I left the station Dr. Richards favored me at my request with his views on the subject. I annex copy of his letter which I fully endorse.

Since Monday morning I have continued my researches and Dr. F. K. Lewis having most kindly tendered his assistance and undertaken the microscopic examination I have submitted to him the anatomical pieces which Dr. Richards had prepared and also the fresh portions I had brought with me from Goalundo as well as those I procured in Calcutta yesterday, and I can say that the results obtained have fully confirmed my observations. Dr. Lewis is of opinion that the existence of the entozoa in the fish is not due to any special cause but that the cysts and worms have always existed in fish and that there is some probability that they have been only remarked this year owing to the fact that they are either more developed or more numerous than in former years. The fishermen of Goalundo express the same opinion.

Resuming what I have stated on researches about the unhealthiness of fish I beg to conclude by stating that there is no cause of apprehension as far as public health is concerned; secondly, that the people in general ought to be made acquainted with the fact that no worms or cyst will be found dangerous, if the fish is well washed first and well cooked afterwards, and that it would be impossible to interfere with the fish trade as the existence of any disease which could be attributed to fish has never been observed amongst the millions of our fellow countrymen. who consume fish largely.

I am also of opinion that the greatest publicity ought to be given to the above in order to reassure the public mind which has been greatly disturbed by the absurd and fantastical reports spread abroad.

In a third report I shall submit to you the result of my researches on the fish of the Hooghly River, the Mutlah, the Pialli, the Bidyadhurree the fish from the Salt-Water Lakes, and the ponds and tanks in or about Calcutta, in which work I am at present engaged.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. sevt.
Ch. Fabre. Tonnerre.

APPENDIX A.

Goolunda, 27th June 1875.

My Dear Dr. Tonnerre.—As you may care to have my views on the fish question I give them. Apart from the question of policy I do not think that the importation and sale of fish should be interdicted. I arrive at this conclusion, firstly, because it is extremely doubtful whether any harm can arise from the consumption of the fish containing the cystoid worm, if it is perfectly cooked; and as a fact no harm has yet occurred amongst the poor of Goalundo and Kooshtiah who consume the fish largely. Secondly, if prominent notice is given to the effect that the fish do contain parasitic worms, and may be hurtful, people who purchase and consume the article do so at their own risk and pleasure. Thirdly, it would be time enough to stop the sale when serious results were noticed. Into other questions, such as the advisability of cutting off an important food supply on questionable grounds, it is not necessary for me to enter. The specimens I have shown you from the hilsa are such as may be found in all other kinds of fish.

Your truly
(Sd.) V. Richards.

We hope this report will dispel the panic, which has seized we may say all classes of the Calcutta community in regard to the fish epidemic. It will be observed that parasites have always been in existence in fishes, but they have been now in some cases more developed. But such parasites are, as Dr. Tonnerre says, to be found in the body of every animal more or less developed.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

We translate the following article from the *Sahachar in extenso:*

(The *Amritabazar Patrika* and ourselves.) Some educated and thoughtful men having been displeased at the tone of the writings of the *Amritabazar Patrika*, we had occasion lately to combat them. We then said that with the exception of two or three papers no others followed the example of the *Amritabazar Patrika* or approved its writings. We are glad to find that except the *Sumaj Durpan*, *Dacca Prokash* and the *Sunmeeloni* no other journal found fault with us. But these three journals have not again dared to express an approval of the course followed by the *Amritabazar Patrika*. None of them have ventured to pronounce the reasons of our condemnation either unjust or inconsistent. The *Sumaj Durpun* has contented itself with showering upon us a heap of abuse; the *Sunmeeloni* shedding tears for the *Amritabazar* generally has called us envious. The *Dacca prokash* has been partly censorious and partly self-approving. If the good of the country were not at stake we would not have felt inclined to give a detailed reply to the remarks of the journals referred to. The *Sunmeeloni* is a new paper, its policy and plan of action have not yet developed themselves. But nobody questions the patriotism of the *Dacca Prokash*; the *Sumaj Durpun* is usually impartial. The *Dacca Prokash* and *Sumaj Durpun* will perceive on a calm reflection that great injury to the interests of our country may follow the course adopted by the *Amritabazar Patrika* and they will then admit the justness of our regret. The times are bad. We all know that most of the European authorities second the proposal of restricting the liberty of the native press. The editors of the English newspapers in India have been perpetually clamouring with one voice for the same object. And amongst the officers of Government that opinion finds an echo from the majority. It is only through the liberality and the high mindedness of the Government of India that as yet no injury in the true sense of the word has been done to us. But there is a limit to every thing. We cannot reckon upon the forbearance of any person being sustained perpetualy; very lately an English newspaper has observed that the Government does not heed the public opinion of this country. It is for fear of incurring the odium of the English people that they have kept the native press still free, and a hint from the English people will be enough and they will be quite ready to wrest from us this liberty. Now the opinions expressed by the *Indu Prokash* of Bombay and the *Amritabazar Patrika* of Bengal have surprised and annoyed our best friends in England. Some of the leading journals of that country have remarked that the Government of India has committed an error by pursuing in some cases a liberal and in others a despotic policy. They therefore counsel an uniformly severe policy. How dreadful this policy is we have had some bitter experience from Sir George Campbell. But then we had some hope and that hope has not proved vain, that the Government of India and the public of England will give ear to our cries and lamentations. But what remedy will be left to us if those from whom we expect protection follow the same policy? And who is there capable of giving a satisfactory reply to this query? It is one thing to talk, another to act. What has the *Amritabazar Patrika* been able to effect except giving vent to some meaningless unsubstantial words? The Paris Communists had at all events some definite notion, some fixed opinion, but except in exhausting itself of a torrent of abuses, what suggestion, what proposal has the *Amritabazar Patrika* been able to make to promote the interest of his country?

On the other hand if we do not dispute the factious opinions, our silence will be construed in England into general acquiescence with those opinions, and it will be no wonder under such circumstances if the axe be laid at the root of the liberty of the native press. And is this consummation desirable? We ought to realize to ourselves our present situation and act accordingly. We are not capable of shaping our course of action in considering the means which under our present circumstances will best conduce to our welfare. Our policy of action ought to be moulded by the consideration how far we may be successful taking into view all the circumstances of our position. The writers of the *Amritabazar Patrika* will not understand that mere abuse serves no good purpose. To abuse and vilify is not our national characteristic. Great mischief may ensue on our adopting the course shewn by the *Amritabazar Patrika*. The *Shome Prokash* has justly observed that parade of words has wrought the ruin of France and if we tread in the same path we shall never be successful. You ask any thoughtful person and he will say that the meaningless and unreasoning rhapsodies of the *Amritabazar Patrika* have become quite noxious to all. If the question had not involved danger as regards state policy and the country's weal we would not have said a word on the subject, of course it is always good to have all sorts of shows. Even the most charming music may be occasionally relieved by pantomime and burlesque, and for this reason the *Amritabazar Patrika* might have proved a source of amusement to many. Now we call upon the *Dacca Prokash*, the *Sumaj Durpn* and the *Sunmeeloni* to bear witness that it was neither malice nor envy that set us in opposition to the *Amritbazar Patrika*. Is it desirable to be a passive looker on when the country's welfare was at stake? And how can the *Dacca Prokash* and his compeers remain silent under the circumstances? Those err very much who hold that such controversies will destroy our unity. Our object was to put the *Amritabazar Patrika* on his guard. If he do not, take warning in time it will be doing wrong to our native country by not shewing that his opinions are not the opinions of the native public

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LOCAL.

NURSES FOR NATIVE MALE WARDS IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Calcutta, June 1875.

It is found that without good Nurses the patients in the Hospitals are exposed to many sufferings and dangers. In the Medical College Hospital, 14 Nurses are provided by English subscriptions, but it is impossible to provide a sufficient number of Nurses out of the subscriptions now obtained. The female Native wards, and one male Native ward, have Nurses found them. But there are four Native male wards containing 64 beds, for which Nurses cannot be provided, and where, in consequence, the sick are not properly tended.

The attention of Native noblemen and gentlemen is earnestly called to this great need of their fellow countrymen. To provide 4 Nurses a sum of about Rs. 50,000 ought to be provided and funded.

The following gentlemen have formed a Commitee to raise this sum, and they earnestly request subscriptions and donations for this good work from their compatriots.

Rajha Komul Krishna Bahadoor,	Hon'ble Krishto Dass Paul,
Hon'ble Rajah Jotindro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor,	Moonshee Ameer Aly Khan Bahadoor,
Hon'ble Digambar Mitter,	Hon'ble Moulavi Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadoor,
Baboo Rajendro Lall Mullick Roy Bahadoor,	Baboo Prasad Dass Mullick,
Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

DONATIONS PROMISED.

H. H.	Nawab Abdul Ghanni Mia & Son	Rs. 1,000
	Rajah Kmul Krishna Bahadoor ... ... ,,	1,600

At a meeting of the Provisional Committee (formed for the object stated in the accompanying printed paper) held at the Bishops Palace on Saturday the 26th June 1875.

Present—The W. C. Bromehead, in the chair, and the gentlemen named above. The following Resolutions were passed.

1. Moved by the Honble Digumbar Mitter, Seconded by Rajah Komul Krishna Bahadoor.

That an appeal be made to the native public inviting contributions either as donations or periodical subscriptions in aid of the fund for the maintenance of 4 Nurses for the Native male wards in the Medical College Hospital.

II. Moved by the Hon'ble Rajah Jetendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor. Seconded by the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Paul. That the following gentlemen be requested to join the Committee already formed.

The Hon'ble Rajah Romanath Tagore Bahadoor C. S. I.	Baboo Debendro Mullick.
Rajah Norendro Krishna	Baboo Bhogobutty Churn Mullick.
Prince Rahimoodeen.	Baboo Sourendro Mohun Tagore.
The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law.	Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjea.
Kumar Greesh Chunder Sing	Baboo Heeralal Seal.
Bahoo Debendronath Tagore	Roy Greesh Chunder Dass Bahadoor.
Jadulal Mullick.	Baboo Dwarkanath Biswas.
Soobul Dass Mullick.	Moonshi Mohammed Yusoof.

III. Moved by Rai Rajendra Lal Mullick Bahadoor. Seconded by Moonshi Ameerali Khan Bahadoor that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta be requested, to accept the office of President of the Committee

IV. Moved by the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Paul, Seconded by Baboo Prosad Dass Mullick, that the Revd, K. M. Banerjea be elected as Provisional Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
Bindhasury Persad Narain Sing Esq., Saran	13	4	0
His Highness Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Hydrabad	13	4	0
Raja Grindro Chunder Roy, Saorapooly	26	8	0
G. C. Bijboroosh Esq., Golaghat	5	0	0
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	13	4	0
Syud Ameer Hossain, Bankipore	25	0	0
Baboo Greeshchunder Bose, Diamond Harbour	20	0	0
,, Shoseemohun Palchowdry, Kachadia	13	4	0
,, Manickchunder Bysak, Mymensingh	6	10	0
,, Bishenlall Ryzad, Moradabad	6	10	0
,, Prosunnocoomar Datt, Chittagong	4	0	0
,, Denonath Mookerjee, Joypore	6	10	0
,, Baneshar Biswas, Gowhatty	19	14	0
,, Seetolnath Bose, Chuprah	5	10	0
,, Lalleepersad, Mooltan	3	4	0
,, Guruchurn Das, Vice Chairman Road Cess Committee, Moorshedabad	9	12	0
,, Rajcoomar Sircar, Kavachmaria	22	8	0
,, Hurrypodo Chowdry, Bancoorah	10	0	0
,, Khetter Palsingh Roy, Hurrypal	13	4	0
,, Nobinchunder Pal, Manbhoom	10	0	0
,, Ramchunder Das, Nobhurgunge	5	0	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjee, Darjeeling	13	4	0
,, Phanidhar Chaliha, Lakhimpur	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 30, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 20th June* 1875.—Baboo Dwarka Pershadl Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, in Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 9 Supplement F, of the Civi, Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd February 1875.

The 24th June 1875.—Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, is allowed leave for 15 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th April 1875.

Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 21 Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gunga Naryan Roy, B.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, of Khoolna during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit, or until furher orders.

Mr. Francis William Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. C. C. Quinn.

Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn is appointed to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhagulpore, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. V. T. Taylor of the magistracy of that district.

The 25th June 1875.—Mr. William O'Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seetamurhee, is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days, under Section 10, Supplement of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Francis Henry Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Haut Division of that district during the absence on leave, of Mr. C. W. Bolton, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad, Division of the Gya, District is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21. Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvie Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Stewart, or until farther orders.

The 28th June 1875.—Mr. Charles Thomas Buckland, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th July 1875.

Sir William James Herchel, *Bart*, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. T. Buckland, or until further orders.

The 29th June 1875.—Boboo Barodakant Mozooomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed privilege leave for two days, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 29th March last.

Moulvie Abdool Razak, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th May last.

The 21st June 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to form a committee for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act VI, of (B.C.) 1864 in the town and suburbs of Calcutta:—

Mr. Bradford Leslie, Engineer to the Justices of the Peace.

" James Walker, Superintendent, Bengal Coal Company.

" David Scott, C.E., Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioner.

Mr Stuart Saunders Hogg is appointed to be President of the Committee.

The 29th June 1875.—Mr. George Easton, Head Assistant and Registrar of the Revenue and General side of the Bengal Secretariat, is appointed temporarily to act as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, *vice*, Mr. R. Knight, resigned.

Baboo Brohmonath Sen, Head Assistant, Revenue Department, is appointed temporarily to be Registrar of the Revenue side of the Bengal Secretariat, in addition to his own duties *vice*, Mr. George Easton, appointed temporarily to act as an Assistant Secretary.

POLICE—*The 18th June* 1875.—Mr. William Dering Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, acted in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police from the 25th February to the afternoon of the 14th May 1875.

The 23rd june 1875.—The following promotions are made in the Police consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. L. Owen, with effect from the 1st instant :—

To the First Grade of District Superintendents—Major John Charles Campbell Daunt, V.C.

To the Second Grade of District Superintendents.—Mr. James Cockburn.

To the Third Grade of District Superintendents.—Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay.

To the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents.—Mr. Arthur Blair.

To the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents.—Mr. William John Kilby.

To the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents.—Mr. George Robert King Meares.

To the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents.—Mr Richard Augustus D'Oyly Bignell.

Gudadhur Khan, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed in the Third Grade of that class of officers.

The 25th june 1875.—Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, during the absence, on duty of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

My brother Poranchunder Chatterjea having left home on the 2nd Instant apparently in an unsound state of mind, the public and my friends are hereby requested to give information to the nearest police for his detention, and for communication to me. He is stout, aged about 17 or 18, of fair complexion and height about 4ft. 6 inches, knows English.

MONOOLAL CHATTERJEA.
039 *Moonsiff of Hooghly.*

NOTICE.

The public is informed, that after careful inquiry the Health-Officer of the Town reports, that the rumour of a disease amongst fish is without foundation.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
140 *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

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In hereby given that under Section V of Act VI of 1866, and Section I of Act IX of 1867 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules, kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of July 1875 should be taken out on or before that date. Parties failing to take out licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By Order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

Notice is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries, and other wheeled Vehecles without springs for the second half year of 1875, will under Section VII of Act VI (B. C.) of 1866 commence from the 1st of July 1875 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 45 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1863.

By Order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
143 *Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.*

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

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ROBERT TURNBULL,
137 *Secretary to the Justices.*

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES SUTCLIFFE.

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